

THE RELIQUARY.

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NOTES ON THE BRASS OF SIR WILLIAM FITZ-RALPH,
C. 1323, IN PEBMARSH CHURCH, ESSEX.

BY JOHN PIGGOT, F.R.S., F.G.S.

FOR about four hundred years, *i. e.*, from the 13th to the 17th century, brasses were very fashionable as monuments. They took up little room, were very durable, and suited alike the means of the noble and the squire. Some displayed great delicacy of execution, and were heightened by gilding, enamel, and even jewels. Still does their "witness live in brass," as Shakespeare has it, for in some cases the portraits of the person commemorated, the patterns of ecclesiastical vestments, the ornaments of sword belts, and the curious costumes of the fair sex, have been handed down to posterity, faithful copies of those worn by the deceased. No other source yields such a variety of costume, nor is there any usage of the middle ages which does not derive from themselves, or their accessories, at least some indirect illustration.

Brasses took the place of incised slabs in the 13th, or late in the 12th, century, the earliest on record in England being that to the memory of Simon de Beauchamp, c. 1203, mentioned by Leland, as at S. Paul's, Bedford. Several 13th century matrices to ecclesiastics remain at Wells; but the earliest brass in England is that of Sir John Daubernoun, c. 1277, at Stoke D'Aubernon, Surrey. Brass or latten was not made in England till the 16th century, but was imported from Cologne, and hence called "Cullen" Plate. A Flemish brass in the Jermyn-street Museum gives the following analysis:—

Copper.....	64.
Zinc.....	29.5
Lead	3.5
Tin	3.

100

Mr. Waller says that the sheets of metal were cast to near the size required in a mould formed of two cakes of loam. The average size

of the sheets is generally 2ft. 6in. to 2ft. 8in.; the thickness, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch, but this varies in the same plate. The metal is often full of flaws and air bubbles. The foreign brasses and the Flemish ones in England, consist of a large quadrangular sheet of metal, composed of several plates, the part not occupied being filled with elaborate tabernacle work, with rich accessories. Fine examples in England are Adam de Walsokne and wife, 1349, and Robert Braunce and his two wives, 1634, at Lynn, Norfolk; and Thos. de le Mare, Abbot, at S. Alban's Abbey, 1396 (engraved 1360). In the English brasses executed by guilds of native artists, the figure is cut out and the background of the design is formed by the Purbeck marble slab on which the brass is laid, the canopy, inscription, and other parts consisting of separate pieces. In the early part of the 15th century the art reached its greatest perfection, great numbers being produced at that time.

The destruction of brasses has been immense, we can scarcely enter a church without finding several slabs despoiled of their brasses, and though objects of archaeological interest are better preserved than formerly, a great many have disappeared in comparatively recent times. The loss cannot be estimated at less than 12,000. The Romans punished by death or maiming any person who defaced the monuments of the dead, Solon making a special law for this purpose.* At the destruction of the monasteries the brasses on the tombs were frequently sold with the church plate, and when churchwardens were in want of money for "beautifying" the church, they did not hesitate to sell the metal from the tombs and unblushingly entered the fact in their account books. They were frequently laid down to other persons, or re-engraved on the other side, and hence called *palimpsests*.† Weever (Fun., Mon. 427) tells us of an incumbent of S. Leonard's, Shoreditch, stripping the gravestones of their brasses: "The plates with the inscription of such monuments as were of more antiquitie were all taken away for covetousnesse of the brasse, by one Dr. Hammer (as I have it by relation of the inhabitants), Vicar of this Church, which he converted into coine, and presently after (ashamed belike of

* Queen Elizabeth tried to put a stop to the destruction of tombs and brasses, and issued a proclamation in the second year of her reign, each being signed by her own hand. This recites the injury done by "sundrie people, partly ignorant, partly malicious or covetous, by which meanes not onely the Churches remaine at this present day spoiled, broken, and ruinated to the offence of all noble and gentle hearts, and the extinguishing of the honourable and good memory of sundry vertuous and noble families deceased, but also the true understanding of divers families in this Realme is thereby so darkened as the true course of their inheritance may be hereafter interrupted." Fuller says (*Chur. Hist.* ix., sec. 7, 38)—"Her princely care took this desired effect that it stopped the main stream of sacrilege herein, though some hyrvulets thereof ran still in private churches, in defiance of all orders provided to the contrary."

† *Palimpsests* are of three kinds:—1st. Those in which the plate is engraved on the reverse side of the original. 2nd. In which the original figure is altered and appropriated to another person of later date and costume. 3rd. The original figure remains unaltered, but a fresh inscription, shield, &c., is introduced. The latter are very puzzling, and it is very difficult to understand them unless one knows the history of the brass.

such a detestable act) went over into Ireland, and there ignominiously ended his days." At Yarmouth, in 1551, the *Corporation* ordered the brasses to be cast into weights and measures for the use of the town. These instances might be multiplied a hundred-fold, but I have already made this introduction too long. About 4,000 brasses remain in England, 300 of these, in 125 churches, being in Essex. An engraving of the oldest of these (Plate XXVI.) illustrates this paper.

Before noticing the peculiarities of armour, &c., in this figure, I propose remarking upon the cross-legged position of the effigy. I am inclined to think that the position indicated that the deceased was either a crusader or had taken a vow to go to the Holy Land, and had either died without fulfilling it, or compromised by payment of money, or by finding a substitute. The fashion declined soon after the last crusade, which took place in 1270. Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster and Derby, who died 1295, and Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died 1323, and Sir William Fitz-Ralph, are among the last so represented. Some authorities consider it a mere fashion in monumental sculpture which prevailed during the latter half of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century, indicating that the deceased possessed judicial authority. The "good" Sir James Douglas is commemorated by a cross-legged effigy in St. Bride's Church, Douglas. He was father of Sir Archibald, "the grim," Lord of Galloway, afterwards 3rd Earl of Douglas. Sir James lost his life against the Infidel, in Spain, bearing the Bruce's heart to the Holy Land, thus being entitled to the honours of a crusader. Mr. Irving, in *Notes and Queries*, appears to have confounded him with Sir James Douglas, "De Laudonia," the head of the Dalkeith Douglasses, and considers Sir James to have been the "Justiciarius Laudonie" of the Melrose Chartres, and brings it forward as an example of the judicial theory. Several figures on the west front of Wells cathedral are represented in this manner. Flaxman, in his *Lectures on Sculpture*, thinks that the general design of this work was brought to England by some of the Crusaders. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (4th S. ii., 536), mentions the cross-legged figure of William Longespée, second Earl of Salisbury of that surname, who is known to have been a crusader under Louis IX., and was killed at Cairo in 1250. Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, has a cross-legged effigy on the Island of Inchmahome, Lake of Menteith, Perthshire, and is known to have been a Crusader under St. Louis. At Cashel co. Tipperary, are four very remarkable cross-legged effigies, three females and a knight. They were found in a crypt under the Franciscan Abbey Church, founded and created by William Hackett, in the reign of Henry III. (Camden's Brit. iii., 523). The ladies may have taken a vow of pilgrimage which entitled them to that position. Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, gives an instance of a lady of the family of Mephan, in the church of Howden, Yorkshire, in that position; and Mills, in his *History of the Crusades* (ii. 8.), states that there are others, but gives no examples. Mr. Du Noyer (*Archæological Journal*, ii. 127) considers that the

Cashel effigies were the work not of Irish but of Anglo-Norman artists, and that they were not executed in Ireland, but sent from England as they were required, in order to ornament the tombs of the English nobility who died at Cashel, or in its neighbourhood. They have all been cut down either at the end or sides, because, perhaps, the sculptured lids had been made too large for the coffins.

In Danbury Church, Essex, are the effigies, *in wood*, of three cross-legged knights, probably of the family of St. Clere. One knight is in a praying attitude, his hands being folded together, his sword sheathed. This, Mr. White thinks (Weale's *Quart. Archæol. Papers*, iii. 90) is emblematic of the knight's having returned from the Crusades, and died at home in peace. Another is in the act of drawing his sword, expressing, perhaps, the Crusader having died in the Holy Wars; and the third is represented as returning his sword into the scabbard, the lion is also in a position different from the other two, as he neither looks directly to nor from the face of the knight, but straight forward, probably representing the crusader as having died in his passage from the wars. These, however, are mere conjectures. Examples of cross-legged figures or brasses are Sir Roger de Trumpington, 1289 (known to have been a Crusader), at Trumpington, Cambridge; Sir Robt. de Septvans, 1306, Chartham, Kent; and a knight of the Bacon family, c. 1320, at Gorleston, Suffolk. A popular error has been assigning cross-legged effigies to Knights Templars, and even in the *Hints of the Cambridge Camden Society* effigies of that order are described as numerous. A writer in the *Archæological Journal* (i., 49) states that he considers there does not exist a single effigy of a knight of that order in this country. Three of the six cross-legged effigies in the Temple Church represent persons who, though buried there, were not of the order; and another of them was brought, in 1682, from Yorkshire, and represents Lord de Ros, who was not a Templar. Not one of the nine is bearded or habited in a mantle, or has any cross apparent. The only known effigy of a Templar is or was to be found in the church of S. Yvod de Braine, near Soissons, in France, and is figured by Montfaucon in his *Monumens de la Monarchie Française* (ii., 36). It is that of John de Dreux, second son of John, first Count of Dreux, who is said to have been living in 1275. *He wears no armour*, but a gown and mantle with a cross upon it. The Templars came into England in the reign of Stephen, and had "their first seat in *Holbourne*." They were totally abolished by the Council of Vienna, in 1312. The distinction in dress between a Knight Templar and a Knight Hospitaller consisted in the mantle, the former wore white with a red cross on the left shoulder, the latter black, with a white cross. In 1846, in the parish church of Brougham, Westmoreland, a portion of the side of the vault next to the south wall of the chancel fell down, and discovered a cavity in which lay a skeleton, with its feet to the east, *cross legged*, the left being thrown over the right. Near the head was found a singular vitrification shaped like half an egg, the colour of the glass being dark blue, but the outer surface covered with a wavy line of black and white alternately, resembling enamel.

This has been ascertained to be Phœnician workmanship, and it is conjectured to have been a talisman brought from the East and buried with the deceased as his most precious relic. The stone that lay over the body is an incised slab of freestone, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 5 in., and 6 in. thick. The date is unquestionably of the 12th century, and family tradition has always assigned this tomb to Udardus de Brohan, who flourished between 1140 and 1190 (Waller's *Monumental Brasses*, 17). I have dwelt at this length on cross-legged effigies, as it is a subject which has always been a *vezata quæstio* with archæologists, and is now far from being set at rest. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to furnish us with examples of cross-legged effigies to known Crusaders.

Sir William Fitz-Ralph is enveloped in a suit of interlaced-chain mail, consisting of a hauberk with sleeves, a hood or *coif de mailles*, drawn over the head, and *chausses* to protect the legs and feet. The hands are protected by mufflers, or gloves not divided into fingers. Under the mail a *haubeton*, or aketon, identical with the gambeson, a tunic of leather or buckram, stuffed with wool, cotton, tow, &c., stitched in parallel lines, was worn to diminish the pressure of the mail and to serve as an additional protection. The earliest kind of mail had the rings sewn down on a gambeson, but not interlaced, so that each ring appeared round and distinct. The *banded ring* mail succeeded, formed of rows of rings set edgeways, or else overlapping each other, and sewed on to a strong quilted tunic, each row in succession lying alternately to the left and right. The interlaced-chain mail, composed of four steel rings joining a fifth, all fastened by rivets, was introduced from the East in the reign of Henry III. Bohadin, the secretary of Saladin, says that the arrows stuck upon the armour without injury to the wearer. "I have seen," says he, "not only one or two, but nearly ten sticking upon a soldier."

The gradual introduction of plate armour (complete suits of which became general in the succeeding century) is well exemplified in this figure. The arms are defended by *brassarts* or *rerebraces* and *vambraces*, the former above and the latter below the elbow, which is defended by *coudières*; the *palettes* or *roundels* at the shoulders and elbows are spiked in the centre, and may have been partial substitutes for the *ailettes*, or little wings, so general at the commencement of the century. The knees are defended by *poleyns* or *genouillières* of *cuir-bouilli*, or prepared leather, richly ornamented. The legs are protected by *jambes* or *greaves* of plate and the upper part of the feet by *sollerets* composed of over-lapping laminæ. The spurs are of the plain *pryk* form, the *rouell*, or wheel spurs, first appear, two years later, on the brass of Sir John de Creke, c. 1325, at Westley Waterless, Cambridge. Over all is worn a *bliaus* or *surcoat*, with a fringed border, confined at the waist by a cord, below which it opens in front and falls on either side in ample folds. The surcoat, frequently charged with armorial bearings, seems to have originated with the Crusaders for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the Cross, and to throw a veil over the iron armour, so apt

to heat excessively when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. (Meyrick's *Ancient Arms and Armour*, p. 100, ed. 1824). King John was the first English Monarch to wear the sleeveless surcoat. An ornamented *guige* passes over the right shoulder, supporting a shield originally charged with armorial bearings. The sword is very large, with enriched scabbard and hilt, suspended by a richly ornamented belt.

Olo de Rossilion in his will, dated 1298, bequeaths a suit of armour to Lord Peter de Montancelin, "viz.: my visored helmet, my bascinet, (worn under the helmet), my pourpoint of cendal silk (a quilted tunic of a rich kind of silk) my godbert (hauberk of metal, literally *good protection*), my gorget (a defence for the neck), my gaudichet (worn beneath the hauberk), my steel greaves, my thigh coverings, and chausses, my great coutel (hence cutlass), and my little sword."

Chaucer, in his *Rime of Sire Thopas*, thus describes a knight's costume:—

"He did (put) next his white lere (skin),
Of cloth of lake, fine and clere,
A breche and eke a shirt,
And next his shirt an haketon,
And over that an habergeon,
For piercing (defending) of his heart,
And over that a fine hauberk
Was all wrought of jewes' work (damasked),
Full strong it was of plate,
And over that his coat armour (tabard),
As white as is the lily flower,
In which he wold debate."

Above the effigy was a pedimental canopy like that on the brass of Lady Joan de Cobham (1320), in Cobham Church, Kent. This style of canopy was soon surpassed by the cirque-foiled ogee form, of which a mutilated specimen, dated 1327, remains at Stoke D'Abernon, in Surrey. The two escutcheons above the canopy are destroyed, also the inscription, which was engraved on a marginal fillet of brass. Fragments of the latter are said to have been kept in the church chest until a comparatively recent period. According to a roll of arms, temp. Edward II., Sir William Fitz-Ralph bore "d'or ij chevrons de goules fleurette d'argent." In the east window of the south aisle of the church at Pebmarsh, two of the shields of Fitz-Ralph appear charged upon panels of rich blue glass, within quartrefoils formed of gold and black. Another similar panel contains a corresponding shield, bearing quarterly *argent* and *gules*, on a bend *sable*, five armulets *or*. These (says the Rev. Chas. Boutell in his *Manual of Heraldry*, 191) are very fine examples of heraldry in stained glass of the time of Edw. II.

The Fitz-Ralph family descended from Hubertus de Rya, temp. William I., called, in records of the period, De Pebeners, and Fitz-Ralph de Pebeners acquired considerable local importance during the

13th and 14th centuries, and had large possessions in the counties of Essex and Suffolk. The Manor of Pebmarsh was held by them of the honor of Castle Hedingham by the service of a fourth of a knight's fee. "The Mansion House," says Morant, in his *History of Essex*, (ii. 161), "stands near a brook in Pebmarsh-street: at the end of it there is an ancient chapel, and not far from it a Castle, of which the remains are scarce visible. However, the meadow wherein it stood is to this day called Castle Meadow."

In the year 1296, Sir William Fitz-Ralph was summoned to perform military service against the Scots in the campaign conducted by Edward I., which resulted in the downfall of John Balliol, and the temporary subjugation of the country. The force had assembled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 1st of March, and, on the 28th, Edward crossed the Tweed with 5,000 horse and 30,000 foot. The "ruthless King" took castle after castle, and carried "the stone of destiny," on which the Scottish kings had been crowned, to London. Sir William Fitz-Ralph served again in the expedition of 1298, caused by the rising of Wallace, resulting in his defeat on the field of Falkirk. Sir William served again in 1301. In 1314 he was appointed Conservator of the Peace for the county of Essex, and two years later had commission to raise foot soldiers there for the King's service, who were to be provided with aketons, bascinets (a kind of coif de mailles, lighter than a helmet), swords, bows, arrows, and balistæ. The balista in this case was probably the menu-balista, a cross-bow, supposed to be of Silician and Cretan origin, and introduced into Europe by the Crusaders. It was known in England, at least for use in the chase, as early as the time of the Conquest. Its application to warlike uses, (not its introduction), by Richard I. is well-supported, and was thus used in Italy, in 1139. In 1294 mention is made of *turni balisterii* or *arbaleste à tour*, that drawn up by a turn; and in 1320 of the *balista grossa de molinellis*, or one wound up by a moulinet, or windlass. (Fosbroke's *Ency. of Antiquities*, ii., 903).

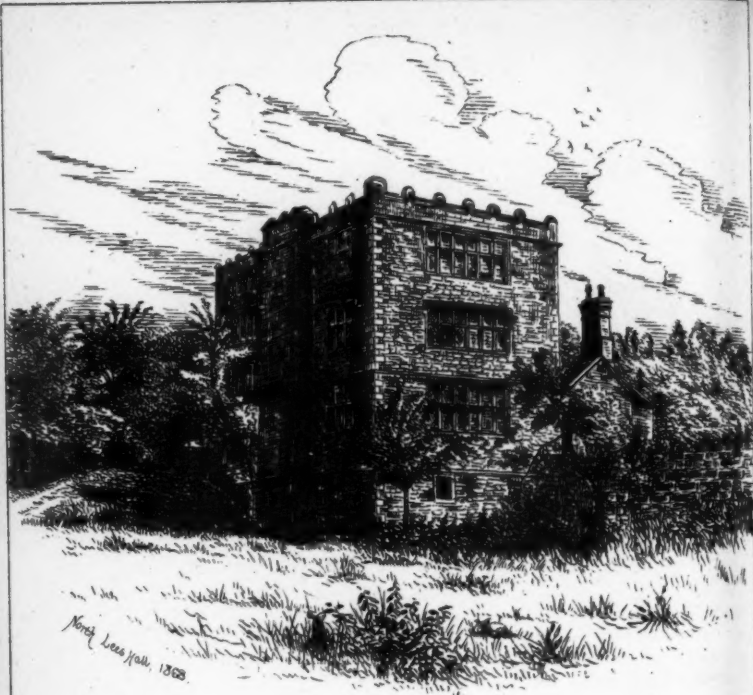
In 15 Edward II., 1322, a further invasion of Scotland being projected, Sir William Fitz-Ralph was again summoned to attend, but excused himself on the plea of illness. Edward II. was on the throne of England, as weak and unprincipled as his father had been brave. By his absurd affection for Gaveston, he alienated the goodwill of his nobles, and the Scots taking advantage of this, soon took castle after castle belonging to the English. Gaveston fell into the hands of the Barons, and was executed near the great castle of "the black dog of the wood," the great Earl of Warwick. The field of Bannockburn, fought June 24, 1314, made Scotland a nation. Edward soon found other favourites in Hugh le Despencer, father and son, till the Parliament demanded their exile, but repealed it in 1322 in that of York. It seemed as if a gleam of his father's vigour came to Edward, for he defeated the Earl of Lancaster, who had been in traitorous correspondence with the Scots, took him prisoner and executed him near his castle of Pontefract, the King, doubtless, being glad to have his revenge for the part the Earl took in the execution of Gaveston. But

the Scots ravaged the North, and when Edward went there with a large army he was obliged by famine and sickness to retire to Byland Abbey, where a body of Scottish knights by a sudden attack defeated them, and the King fled to York. The war was at an end, for on the 30th of May, 1323, a truce was concluded for thirteen years between the two countries. It is probable that Sir William died in this year, and that the "Sir William le Fitz-Rauf, Knight," summoned to attend the great council at Westminster, on the 30th of May, 1324, was his son and heir, the same who obtained a grant, in 1338, of free warren in Pebmarsh, Bures, Finchingfield, Little Wenden, and other places. (Waller's *Mon. Brasses*, 17). John Fitz-Ralph, who succeeded to the estates, 19 Henry VI., was the last male descendant of this family in a direct line. His sister Elizabeth married Sir Robert Chamberlayn (arms—*Arg. frette sable*, on a chief of the last, three plates), of Stoke-by-Nayland, and so the estates passed from the Fitz-Ralph family.

NOTE.—The most useful paper for rubbing brasses is the lining-paper sold by the paper hangers at 1d. or 1½d. per yard. Wide paper is very expensive, and I seldom use it. As regards heel-ball, Messrs. Ullathorne, of Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, supply 9d. cakes on purpose for rubbing brasses. The small cakes used by shoemakers are generally too hard. A pair of Pads to rest the knees upon, and leaden Weights, are useful; but the latter are heavy to carry about, and are often kept by the vergers in large churches for that purpose. To get all the black parts of the brass as dark as possible at some future time, I place a slightly-heated slate under the rubbing and use small pieces of heel-ball. This requires practice, but a card assists one in avoiding the white places. I then cut it out; mount on glazed calico or union; and illuminate a description under it, mixing the colours thickly, so that they do not run.

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North Lees Hall, 1368.



North Lees Chapel, West Door, 1368.



TRINITY CHAPEL.

NORTH LEES HALL, DERBYSHIRE, AND THE FAMILY OF EYRE, TO WHOM IT BELONGED.

BY WILLIAM BEMROSE, JUNIOR.

THE Family of Eyre having already been several times alluded to in the pages of the "RELIQUARY,"* a few additional notes relating to this once influential Peak family, in connection with a notice of one of their residences, may not prove uninteresting. Hathersage (spelt in Domesday Book Hereseige), or Heather-edge, is a picturesque village, six miles east of Castleton, in the High Peak of Derbyshire. It is noted not only for its Celtic remains; for its manufacture of needles; and for its truly interesting Church, built by Robert Eyre, who died and was buried in the chancel in 1459, but also for the proud tradition of its connection with Robin Hood and his faithful companion "Little John," who is said to have been born and to have died and been buried here.†

"Brave Stutely came then, with seven yeomen,
And did in this manner proceed;
This infant was called John Little, quoth he,
Which name shall be changed anon,
The words we'll transpose, so wherever he goes,
His name shall be call'd Little John."
Robin Hood's Garland.

* Vol. IV., page 45. Vol. III., page 88. Vol. II., page 2.

† The current tradition in Derbyshire concerning little John is that he was born at Hathersage, in that county; that he was a man of immense stature, and of wonderful strength and prowess; that he was withal of mild and gentle temperament, of affectionate disposition, and faithful in his attachments; that after the death of Robin Hood, at Kirkstall, which he took deeply to heart, he was so dispirited that he sank under the loss, and having by great exertion succeeded in reaching the place of his birth, (Hathersage,) he was welcomed by his friends and old associates, who begged him to tarry with them for the rest of his life; that he had just strength enough left to point out the place in the churchyard where he wished to be buried, and to give them instructions for his burial; that he told them in three days he should die, and desired that his bow and cap should be hung up in the church; that on the third day

There are to be seen at the present time, in the churchyard, two stones upwards of ten feet apart, said to have been placed at the head and feet of "Little John," and this is still pointed out as "Little John's grave."^a The cottage called "Little John's cottage," has only recently been pulled down. The monuments and monumental brasses of the Eyre family in the church are well worthy of examination, as are also the Carl's Work and Camp Green, which were so ably noticed by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, in Vol. I. (page 159) of the "RELICUARY."

The Eyres were apparently first settled at Hope, in Derbyshire, where in the reign of Edward the First, William le Eyre held a messuage and lands. Nicholas le Eyre, who was living in 1635, had four sons. Of these, Ralph Eyre, of Offerton in Hope, who was buried at Hathersage in 1693, was probably one. Robert, the third son of Nicholas, married the heiress of Padley, of Padley, in Hathersage, by whom he had eleven sons. The eldest of these settled at Padley. Sir Anthony Eyre, his great-grandson, although three times married, left of his numerous children but one surviving daughter and heiress, who married Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, of Norbury. Thomas, grandson of Robert Eyre, by the heiress of Padley, settled at Highlow in Hope, whose descendant, John Eyre, of Highlow, second son of William Eyre, of that place, by the heiress of Gell, of Hopton, took the name of Gell—that family having become extinct, in the male line. The Gells, therefore, from this union became the descendants of the two great families of Eyre and Gell. And the son of Robert Eyre, by the heiress of Padley, was of Holme Hall, in the parish of Chesterfield, and his descendant; were of Newbold, as well as of Holme Hall, and of Dronfield-Woodhouse. From another of the sons of Robert Eyre and the heiress of Padley, were descended the Earls of Newburgh, and the Eyres of Hassop. The Eyres of Rowtor (Birchover), of whom Lady Massareene was the last, Bradway, Edale, Shatton, Ashop, and other places, were also of the same family.

The Arms of Eyre (Plate XXVIII, Fig. 1) are *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three quatrefoils, *or*. The Crest, a leg couped at the thigh, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, spurred, *or*, in armour; and in connection with this armorial bearing the following story occurs in an old pedigree preserved at Hassop:—

he died, in a small cottage still standing, where, it is said, his length was so great when dead and "laid out," that his feet came outside the door; that he was buried where he had directed, his cap and bow being hung in the chancel of the church; that the people drove his last arrow into the ground near his grave, and that it took root and grew up into a tree. It is asserted that until within the last sixty or seventy years, his cap—a green cloth one—still hung high in the chancel, but was then taken away by some people from Yorkshire, who also despoiled his grave, and took away the thigh bones, which were found to be of immense length. The grave, which is marked by two small upright stones, one at the head and the other at the foot, measures about ten feet in length. In 1728 it was opened, and bones of an enormous size found in it. Some years ago it was again opened, and a thigh bone measuring thirty-two inches taken away from it. The following is copied from the MSS. of Elias Ashmole, at Oxford, (who was born in 1617), and who there says:—"Little John lies buried in Hathersech Church yard within 3 miles fro Castleton in High Peake with one Stone set up at his head and another at his Feete, but a large distance between them. They say a part of his bow hangs up in the said Church. Neere Grindleford Bridge are Robin Hoodes 2 Pricks."

* For an interesting ballad on this tradition, see the "RELICUARY," Vol. II., p. 11.

"The first of the Eyres came in with William the Conqueror, and his name was Truelove, but in the Battle of Hastings (Oct. 14, 1066), this Truelove seeing the King unhorsed, and his helmet beat so close to his face that he could not breathe, pulled off his helmet, and horsed him again. The King said, "thou shalt hereafter from Truelove be called *Air or Eyre*, because thou hast given me the air I breathe." After the battle the King called for him, and being found with his thigh cut off, he ordered him to be taken care of, and being recovered, he gave him lands in the county of Derby, in reward for his services, and the seat he lived at he called Hope, because he had hope in the greatest extremity; and the King gave the leg and the thigh cut off, in armour, for his crest, which is still the crest of all the Eyres."

North Lees is situated about half a mile to the north of Hathersage, and the scenery of this neighbourhood cannot be better described than by the fair and pleasing author* of "Vignettes of Derbyshire," who writes thus:—"We rambled in its village street (Hathersage), and loitered in its elevated churchyard; made acquaintance with its children, and talked with its peasantry. Extending our walk beyond the precincts of the village, and passing through two or three enclosures, the sudden turning of a projecting bank presented one of the loveliest scenes that was ever beheld. At the top of a fine circular meadow of the brightest green stood a low white house, white as the blanched snow, the meadow skirted by a gravelled path that formed a sweeping terrace walk above the banks of a trout stream, that murmured as it flowed beneath the alders; the back of the house was sheltered and shaded, and graced by a small hanging wood; a little beyond, an Alpine bridge was thrown over a small cascade, that poured its sparkling waters into the stream below; high above this cascade, this wood, this house, the mountains covered with brushwood were rounded to the skies. On their opposite side bold rocks rose in savage grandeur, high as Derbyshire rocks could rear, taking a circular sweep that joined the rounder mountains, and enclosed at their feet Brookfield.† Hathersage I have said reposed in the bosom of the mountains; Brookfield in their heart of hearts. One other habitation alone was to seen in the ample area they enclosed and that was a most singular building, standing upon an ascent at the foot of the rocks. Half-an-hour's walk brought us in approximation with its lofty tower, that was a perfect parallelogram, its roofs and chimneys concealed by an embattled wall that rose above them. It stood amidst two or three pastures; hence its name of North Lees, and an orchard dark with old fruit trees, so old it might never have been young. There was a gloomy solitude around, the very reverse of Brookfield, and the view from the level roof was very striking, diminishing by its height every object below to fairy littleness."

About the year 1786, the North Lees estate belonged to the Vessey family, when it was sold, and the proceeds divided amongst the members of this family.

* Mrs. Mary Sterndale.

† The estate recently purchased by Charles Cammell, Esq., from the executors of the late Miss Wright.

The old Hall of North Lees, of Elizabethan character, with its solitary grey stone tower and mullioned windows, is situated on rising ground, backed by mountains, trees, heather, and rock, forming, whether in sunshine or shade, a picture of ever varying beauty. The Hall, or rather that portion of it which is left, for it is supposed to have been much larger than at present, as the outbuildings are evidently built of stones which have done duty elsewhere in a more important building, is shown on Plate XXVII.

The exact date of the erection of the Hall is not known, but the date 1594 occurs over one of the windows in the handsome plaster mouldings, which surround the two largest rooms. North Lees was built by Robert Eyre, who it is said had eleven sons, for each of whom he built a house, he himself residing at the Highlows, already spoken of, a quaint old house, with its raised dais still remaining in the state room. From this house Mr. Eyre could see all the residences of his eleven sons, and tradition says, that on certain signals from the flag-staff being given, he could command the attendance of any or all of his sons as he required them.

North Lees is still inhabited by descendants of the Eyre family, a Mr. George Eyre and his two sisters, to whose kindness and courtesy the writer and many others are indebted for an inspection of this old place.

The view on Plate XXVII., shows the exterior of the Hall. Upon entering, the first object which attracts attention is the spiral staircase, the steps of which consist of solid pieces of oak, with a massive newell running from top to bottom in the centre. This staircase leads to the various upper apartments, and on to the flat lead-covered roof of the tower, from whence a glorious panoramic view of the surrounding country is obtained.

To the left of the entrance, in a room of large size, several of the windows are blocked up, and the rich moulding and cornice in plaster have unfortunately been much injured by "repairs and alterations." Over the windows are the following inscriptions, but with some of the letters missing—*VINCIT QUI PATITUR 1594*. ("He who suffers conquers"), and—*VELLE SUUM QUIS EST NEC VOTO VIVITUR UNO*. ("Every one has his own notion of what pleases him, and tastes differ.") A sketch of the cornice which adorns this apartment, is given on Plate XXVIII.

The authoress, before alluded to, on being shown over the house by a Mr. Eyre then residing there, took great interest in the details of the building, and she relates "that her guide said, 'you seem to be taken with this place, and to know something about the country; did you ever hear of a Mr. Cunningham*, a clergyman? He used to come here often, and he made one remark upon the ceiling that nobody else ever did.' We re-entered the room, and he pointed out amidst the dilapidated plaster-work, a repetition of what the early pupils in writing would call 'three straight strokes,' alternately placed along with a circle; observing that Mr. Cunningham explained it as

* This was the Rev. P. Cunningham, of Eyam, who was the author of "Chatsworth," "The Naval Triumph," "Chatsworth, or the Genius of English Prophecy," and other published poems.

FIG 2.



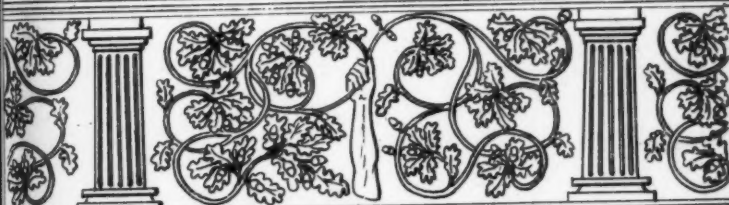
Cornice

FIG 3.



Soffit

FIG 4

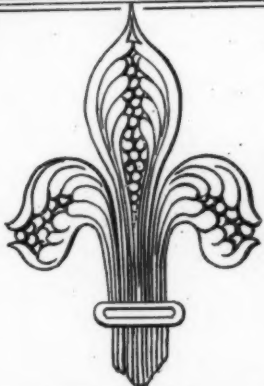


Cornice



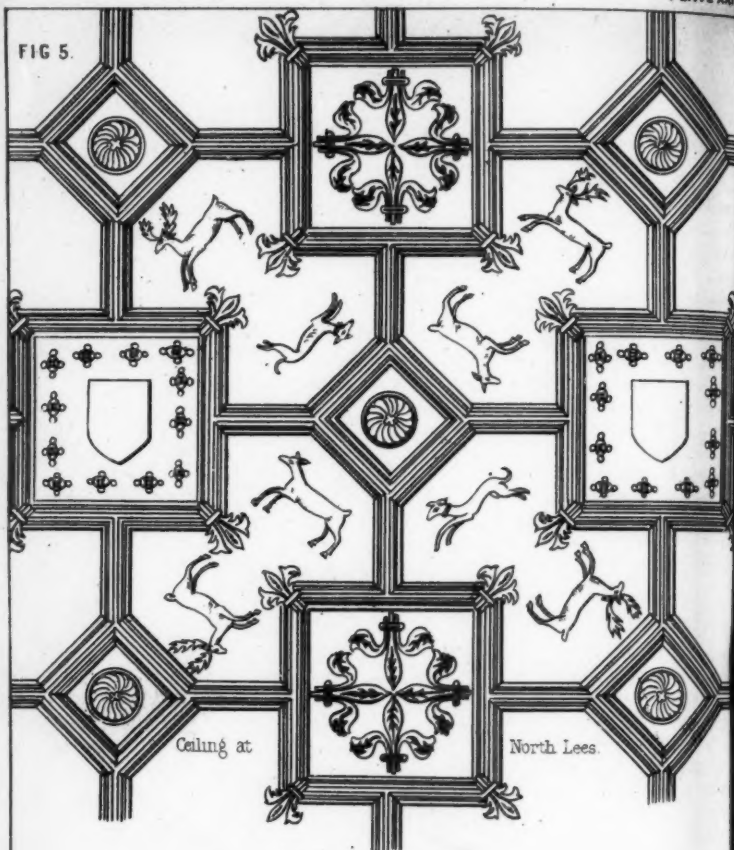
Byre AYRLS

Bdel!



Sculptured Stone

FIG 5.



Ceiling at

North Lees.



Grave Wall.

North Lees

referring to the Trinity, the mighty Three in One, which like the circle, was without beginning and without end, and to whom the domestic chapel was consecrated. 'He used,' continued he, 'to take great delight in this old place, and to bring his books and make his verses here.' 'And pretty verses they were,' I said. 'Pretty,' retorted he, with a somewhat reproachful accent, 'they were lofty.' The straight strokes and circle alluded to, will be seen in fig. 2, Plate XXVIII. This room now contains several handsome pieces of carved furniture, which harmonize well with the old place.

On ascending the staircase, a room of the same size as the one just described is entered, and judging by the richness of the ceiling, cornice, and soffit to beam, it was formerly an apartment of some considerable importance. Like the room below, it had windows in three of its sides, but several of these have been bricked up. The design is geometric, and is a good example of the plaster work of the period. The ceiling (fig. 5, Plate XXIX.) is very rich in design, the mouldings which form the tracery being alternately squares and diamonds, these latter having a sunflower ornament in their centres. The former are much larger, and have at each corner a fleur-de-lis, some of them having for a centre a cross formed by four of these ornaments pointing inwards. The fleur-de-lis is of exceedingly good design, as may be seen on referring to Plate XXVIII, fig. 7, where an enlarged example is given. The others have for a centre a blank shield, round which, and forming a border, are disposed oval shaped ornaments intended to represent jewels. The spaces between the tracery are occupied by quaint figures of animals, apparently stags, deer, and greyhounds, collared with roses.

Fig. 3, Plate XXVIII, is a sketch of the plaster work of the soffit to the beam which divides the ceiling into two parts.

The plaster cornice which runs round this room (Plate XXVIII, fig. 4) represents a man's arm and clenched hand grasping bunches of oak with acorns, placed between two pilasters, the design being repeated. Formerly there was an inscription over the windows of this room, of which but few letters are now left. It ran thus—A LEVIORA CONSCI(UO) RECTI MENDACIA RIDET. "The man who is conscious of rectitude laughs at falsehoods." The other rooms, some of which are of more recent construction, require no special comment.

Tradition says, and a doorway now built up partly corroborates it, that formerly an underground passage led from the Hall to the Roman Catholic Chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which is distant some hundred and fifty yards from the mansion, and is now in ruins. A view of this ruined chapel is given on Plate XXVII, which represents the west end. The east end is represented in the pretty vignette* at the head of this article. The chapel measures about 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, and from the manner in which it is built, it is evidently of considerable antiquity. The north side is all but gone, and the south side is entirely levelled; the interior is strewn and partially filled up with the debris, and is fast being grown over with trees, rank nettles, and weeds.

* For the loan of this engraving I am indebted to Mr. R. Keene.

To the north-east of the chapel are some interesting remains of stone circles, etc.

About forty yards to the south-west of the chapel, by the side of a stone wall is "Trinity Well," a view of which is given on Plate XXIX. The well consists of four slabs of gritstone, one as a bed, two as upright sides, and the fourth as a covering. The water, which formerly ran over the flat stone at the bottom, has now by the effect of time worked its way underneath this stone. It is an unfailing spring of good and pure water, and is thus a fit emblem of the Holy Trinity, after whom it is named. Close by this well is a flat stone, now nearly grown over with grass, on which are rudely sculptured a cross and the letters I. S. as shewn on Plate XXVIII., fig. 8.

NOTE ON A POEM OF PHINEAS FLETCHER.

BY REV. J. H. CLARK.

A FEW facts which I have collected from the writings and from what is known of the life of Phineas Fletcher (whose Poems form one of the series of works now being reprinted by the Rev. A. B. Grosart, F.S.A., of Blackburn, in his "Fuller Worthies' Library,") have resulted in a conjecture as to his marriage, which I hope some one or other of our Midland Antiquaries may be able satisfactorily to confirm.

It seems quite clear that, like many of his contemporaries and immediate predecessors in that poetic age, Phineas Fletcher often shadows forth the real events of his own life and of his friends in the conversations of shepherds or fishermen. The account which he gives in the first of his "Piscatory Eclogues" of the adventures and trials of Amyntas answers remarkably to the known course of his father's life, who was employed by Queen Elizabeth in embassies to the Low Countries, Moscow, and Scotland; and in the fifth Eclogue, to which I wish particularly to draw attention at present, I think it will appear that he no less distinctly alludes to a passage in his own personal history. It is entitled "Nicæa," and the interlocutors are Damon, Algon and the nymph or lady who gives its title to the poem. The first stanza is as follows:—

The well-known fisher-boy, that late his name,
And place, and (ah, for pity!) mirth hath changed;
Which from the muses' spring and churlish Chame
Was fled, (his glory late, but now his shame;
For he with spite the gentle boy estranged:)
Now 'long the Trent with his new fellows ranged:
There Damon, friendly Damon, met the boy,
Where lordly Trent kisses the Darwin coy,
Bathing his liquid streams in lovers' melting joy.

The change of name here alluded to means, probably, no more than that the same person who in former Eclogues has appeared under a

different designation, is here called Algon; the new appellation evidently having reference to the grief and disappointment which have befallen him. In plain words, Fletcher, who was educated at Eton, and from thence elected to King's College, Cambridge, seems to have suffered some slight from his College or University, and to have left them in disgust, and removed to new scenes and new companionships, near to the junction of the Derwent with the Trent. There he meets with Damon, whom he seems to speak of as a patron.

There Damon, *friendly* Damon, met the boy.

Now we know that Fletcher's best, at any rate his most substantial, patron was Sir Henry Willoughby, of Risley, co. Derby, who presented him, in 1621, to the Rectory of Hilgay, in Norfolk: and few readers of the "RELIQUARY" will need to be reminded how near Risley is to the scene of the Eclogue.

We may, then, pretty safely conclude that Sir Henry Willoughby is presented to us as the "friendly Damon:" now for the particular way in which Damon at this time proves himself the poet's friend. Seeing Algon in great distress, he asks,

'Algon, what luckless star thy mirth hath blasted?'

The reply of Algon evidently showing that some love affair is the source of his malady, Damon soon conjectures who it is that has caused all his trouble.

'Within our Darwin, in her rocky cell,

A nymph there lives which thousand boys hath harm'd,

All as she gliding rides in boats of shell,

Darting her eyes (where spite and beauty dwell :

Ay me, that spite with beauty should be arm'd !)

Her witching eye, the boy and boat hath charm'd.

No sooner drinks he down that poisonous eye,

But mourns and pines : (ah, piteous cruelty !)

With her he longs to live : for her he longs to die.

Algon admits the truth of the insinuation, and a conversation ensues, in which the love-lorn state of Algon and the kind and playful raillery of his patron are admirably portrayed. In the charges of cruelty and hard-heartedness which Algon brings against the fair damsel he makes the following striking allusion to her name :

'The marble's self is pierced with drops of rain :

Fires soften steel, and hardest metals try :

But she more hard than both : such her disdain,

That seas of tears, *Ætnas* of love, are vain.

In her strange heart (weep I, burn, pine, or die ;))

Stills rains a cold, coy, careless apathy.

The rock that bears her name breeds that hard stone

With goat's blood only soften'd, she with none :

More precious she, and ah ! more hard than *diamond*.'

If by "the rock that bears her name" and produces the stone alluded to—diamond or adamant—the poet means the St. Vincent's Rocks at Clifton, which produce the so-called "Bristol diamonds," we seem at

once to have obtained a clue to the real history wrapped up in the Eclogue: for amongst the minor poems of our author is a stanza of nine lines addressed 'To my only chosen Valentine and wife, and headed with the following anagram:

{ Maystress Elizabeth Vincent
Is my breast's chaste Valentine. * }

It appears, too, from the registers of Hilgay that Elizabeth was really the Christian name of Fletcher's wife; so that there seems every reason for supposing that she was named before her marriage Elizabeth Vincent, and that she is alluded to under the name of Nicæa—which is indeed but a Greek form of the Latin *Vincentia*—in the Eclogue before us. In the concluding lines, too, of the poem—the upshot of which is that the lady, through the kind offices of Damon, capitulates to her admirer—the play on her name is again manifest:

' Come, Algon, cheerly home; the thievish night
Steals on the world, and robs our eyes of sight.
The silver streams grow black; home let us coast:
There of love's conquest may we safely boast:
Soonest in love he *wins* that oft in love hath lost.'

If, then, Phineas Fletcher married a lady named Elizabeth Vincent, whom he seems to have met with in the neighbourhood of his patron's seat at Risley, is it not possible that her family and parentage may be discovered? The Vincents of Peckleton, Co. Leic., were, I believe, through the Motons of the same place, connected distantly with the Beaumonts of Coleorton and Gracedieu, of which poetical house came Francis Beaumont, the inseparable associate of our poet's illustrious cousin, John Fletcher the dramatist. The name of Vincent also, with the same arms as at Peckleton, is given in Burke's *Armory* as of Wilford, Co. Notts., (which is on the *Trent*), and of Thringston, Co. Leic., the latter close to Coleorton, and formerly the seat of the Beaumonts of that place. In the hope of eliciting from some one conversant with the genealogy of this district, facts which may tend to the elucidation of Elizabeth Vincent's family and connections, I address this note to the "RELIQUARY." The required information may perhaps be discoverable somewhere in Nichol's *Leicestershire*, an extract from the pedigree of Vincent of Peckleton, taken for a different purpose some years ago, being the only portion of that work just now accessible to me. The extract mentions William Vincent of Peckleton, who seems to have been living at the beginning of the seventeenth century, as having sold his estate there, and as afterwards resident at "Marston, Co. Derb." This might afford some clue to my enquiry, but that the two Derbyshire Marstons are both on or near the *Dove*, not the *Derwent*. Any suggestions on this subject, which I trust is of sufficient literary interest to recommend it to all lovers of our old poetry, will be thankfully received.

Hilgay.

* So printed in the only edition within my reach as I write; but it will be evident on trial that, to make the anagram complete, we should read *Elizabeth* in the first line and *breast's* in the second.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN MANCHESTER.—AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

THE last public execution has taken place in England ; in future we are to strangle murderers in peace and quietness, without the yelling chorus of a brutal crowd. The policy of the change is doubtful, as might be shown if this were the proper place in which to discuss the matter. We leave the newspapers to settle the matter to the complete satisfaction of themselves. The open gallows having become a thing of the past, some leaves from the records of its bloody existence may be worth preserving.

"The Criminal Chronology of York Castle," London, 1867, has done this very completely for Yorkshire, and is a carefully compiled and interesting addition to topographical literature ; the present paper is an attempt to give a brief sketch, not of the criminal history, but merely of the public executions which have taken place in the city and neighbourhood of Manchester.*

EXECUTIONS IN MANCHESTER.

Manchester has enjoyed an almost total exemption from the degradation of public executions, perhaps no city in the land has witnessed fewer.

In the middle ages, when Manchester was a barony, the lord of the manor doubtless enjoyed the rights of jurisdiction even in matters of life and death, and the gallows-field is mentioned in various old deeds—some as far back as 1473—but the very site of the place of execution is now forgotten. No doubt this gallows-field was freely used, but no record of any one suffering there has come down to us ; nor is it until 1584 that we have any account of a public execution in this neighbourhood.

On the 22nd of March, 1584, an order arrived from the Queen's council, addressed to the commissioners [for trying Popish recusants] stating, "that in consequence of there being several Popish priests now in Manchester for perverting the Queen's subjects from their allegiance, it was thought good they should be tried for the same, *in terrorem*, at the next assizes. On the 20th of April, 1584, James Bell and John Finch suffered at Lancaster. James Laybourne is affirmed by Campion to have meekly and willingly shed his blood at Manchester."—[*Hibbert-Ware, Foundations of Manchester*, i. 118.] In a foot note Dr. Ware says that they were traditionally said to have suffered at Knott Mill. There is, however, some doubt whether Laybourne was not executed with Finch and Bell at Lancaster, Campion not being a very trustworthy authority, and Hollingworth expressly stating that they all suffered together. Religious intolerance, in 1604,

* In the *Manchester Guardian* for April 11, 1865, there appeared an article entitled "Executions in Manchester," which was generally attributed to the late Mr. Harland. This paper was criticised in the same journal in a friendly spirit by "Dudley Armytage." The *Salford Weekly News*, of September 2nd, 1866, contained a more complete account, which was contributed by the present writer, and forms the basis of this article.

resulted in a tragedy at Manchester, which is thus narrated by Jardine :—"It appears that at the assizes at Manchester, in the summer of 1604, several Jesuits or seminary priests were tried, condemned, and executed, under the statute 27th Elizabeth, for high treason, in remaining within the realm after the time prescribed by the royal proclamation. The judges of assize for the northern circuit, Baron Savile and Serjeant Phillips, were reported to have uttered strong invectives against the Roman Catholics on occasion of these prosecutions; and the former, in particular, was said to have declared as law to the grand jury, that all persons attending upon the celebration of mass by a Jesuit or seminary priest were guilty of felony. Upon this, Mr. Pound, an aged Roman Catholic gentleman, residing in Lancashire, who had been imprisoned in Queen Elizabeth's time, on account of his religion, presented a petition to the King [James I.] complaining generally of the persecution of the Roman Catholics, and in particular of the rigorous proceedings and alarming doctrines of the judges at Manchester. The language of the petition was respectful, and the petitioner merely stated the facts as represented to him, and prayed for a commission to examine into their truth. He was immediately arrested, and carried before the Privy Council; and, after an examination, was prosecuted by the Attorney-General in the Star Chamber for a contempt. The information in the Star Chamber was heard on the 29th of November, 1604, before the Lord Chancellor Egerton, Chief Justice Popham, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Bancroft), the Bishop of London, the Earl of Salisbury (then Viscount Cranburne), the Lord Burleigh, and several other judges and members of the Privy Council. No pains were spared to render this judicial proceeding against an inoffensive old man as imposing as possible. Sir Edward Coke inveighed violently against the doctrines and practices of the Romanists; the lords of the Council and Judges followed in the same strain; and in the end Mr. Pound was sentenced by the court to be imprisoned in the Fleet during the king's pleasure, to stand in the pillory, both at Lancaster and Westminster, and to pay a fine of one thousand pounds. Many members of the court proposed to add to this severe sentence that the old man should be nailed to the pillory, and have both his ears cut off. This barbarous proposition was negatived by a majority of one or two voices only."*

Dr. Lingard, speaking of the prosecutions to which the Catholics were at this period subjected, says :—"Sugar, a priest, Grissold, Bailly, Wilbourne, Fulthering, and Brown, laymen, were executed. Hill, Green, Tichbourne, Smith, and Briscow, priests, and Skitel, a layman, received sentence of death, but were reprieved at the solicitation of the French and Spanish ambassadors, and afterwards sent into banishment. Skitel had been condemned by Sergeant Phillips for having only received a Jesuit into his house. The sentence was thought illegal; and Pound, a Catholic gentleman, complained to the council. Instead of redress, he was called before the Lords in the Star Chamber, who declared the condemnation to be lawful, condemned Pound

* Jardine's "Criminal Trials," ii. 37.

to lose one of his ears here in London, and the other in the country where he dwelleth, to a fine of one thousand pounds, and to endure perpetual imprisonment, if he impeach not those that advised him to commence his suite; and if he would confess, this sentence should be revoked, and their lordships would otherwise determine according to reason. In the meantime Pound lyeth a close prisoner in the Tower. —Winwood II. p. 36.

"The Queen interceded for Pound, but James forbade her evermore to open her mouth in favour of a Catholic. Sometime afterwards the French and Venetian ambassadors remonstrated on the severity of the sentence, and Pound, having stood a whole day in the pillory in London, was allowed to depart to his own house at Belmont in Hampshire." *

Which of the above-named persons suffered death at Manchester it is now impossible to say. Lawrence Bailly was hung at Lancaster; of the others nothing more definite can be ascertained than what is given above.

An interval of more than a century intervened before another case occurred. In 1715, after the ill-starred attempt of the old Chevalier to regain the throne of his ancestors had been put down, the Jacobites, who had participated in that unfortunate rising, were punished with dreadful severity. The assizes at which they were tried, long afterwards, were known as the "bloody assizes." Forty-three were executed in Lancashire. "At Manchester, February 11 [1715]: Next day the hangmen proceeded to Manchester, where at a station traditionally said to have been Knott Mill, they exercised the functions of their office upon Thomas Syddall, blacksmith, of Manchester, and the *ci-devant* Captain of the Sacheverell mob. His head was afterwards fixed on the market cross. Other sufferers were William Harris, Stephen Seagar, Joseph Porter, and John Finch."

In the High Sheriff's bill of charges are the following items:—"February 11th, paid the charges of horses and men to lead the prisoners in the conveying of five to Manchester, £3 : 7 : 6." and on "February 11th, charge at Manchester for executing Syddall, &c., £8 : 10." † Thomas Syddall was a peruke maker, who in the year 1714 headed a Sacheverell mob in the destruction of the Presbyterian chapel in Cross Street. The sum of £1500 was voted by Parliament for the restoration of "St. Plungeons," as this dissenting meeting-house was styled by the high church party. For his share in this riot Syddall was committed to Lancaster gaol, and was lying in confinement there when the Chevalier de St. George made his hopeless attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors. The Pretender's army marched through Lancaster, and amongst other prisoners released Syddall, who at once enlisted in the army of "James III."

The late Mr. Harland, in his *Manchester Collectanea*, has given many interesting particulars respecting this Thomas Syddall and his son, who inherited his father's devotion to the house of Stuart, and

* "History of England," vii. 50.

† Ormerod's "Memorials of Rebellion in Lancashire, in 1715." p. 200.

was executed at Kennington Common for his share in the rising of 1745.

On Friday, September 15th, 1758, a man named Grindret, or Grindrod, a woolcomber, who lived in Salford, "was apprehended on suspicion of poisoning two of his children. It appeared by examining him, on the Coroner's Inquest, that he had bought Arsenick, and administered it in treacle mix'd with Brimstone. The Children were both opened, and large Quantities of Arsenick found in them. His Wife now lies a-dying, and it is fear'd to be from the same cause that occasion'd his Children's death. The man is sent to Lancaster Castle, to take his trial for the same at the next Assizes."—*Manchester Mercury*, Sept. 19th, 1758.

The woman died, and Grindrod was tried at Lancaster at the following Assizes (March, 1759), and found guilty. We quote from the *Manchester Mercury*, March 26th, 1759, a brief notice of his execution, which took place at Lancaster:—"Grindrod was executed on Saturday last, pursuant to his sentence, and his Body is brought to Manchester to be hung up in chains. He declared when upon the Ladder he was entirely innocent of the Crime for which he was going to suffer, as to his administering the Poison, intentionally, and that if he had no other crimes to answer for, that he did not doubt of meriting Heaven; wretched stupidity."*

The body was gibbeted at Cross Lane, on the road to Pendleton, and long remained an object of dread to the credulous. Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth has an amusing ballad relating to this ghastly exhibition in his delightful novel of "The Flitch of Bacon."—

OLD GRINDROD'S GHOST.

A BALLAD.

I.

OLD GRINDROD was hanged on a gibbet high,
On the spot where the deed was done;
'Twas a desolate place, on the edge of a moor—
A place for the timid to shun.

II.

Chains round his middle, and chains round his neck,
And chains round his ankles were hung;
And there in all weathers, in sunshine and rain,
Old Grindrod, the murderer, swung.

III.

Old Grindrod had long been the banquet of crows,
Who flocked on his carcase to batten;
And the unctuous morsels that fell from their feast
Served the rank weeds beneath him to fatten!

IV.

All that's now left of him is a skeleton grim,
The stoutest to strike with dismay;
So ghastly the sight that no urchin, at night,
Who can help it, will pass by that way.

* In Timperley's "Annals of Manchester" the date of the murder is erroneously given as 1753.

V.

All such as had dared, had sadly been scared,
And soon 'twas the general talk,
That the wretch in his chains, each night took the pains,
To come down from the gibbet—*and walk!*

VI.

The story was told to a Traveller bold,
At an inn, near the moor, by the Host ;
He appeals to each guest, and its truth they attest,
But the Traveller laughs at the Ghost.

VII.

"Now, to show you," quoth he, "how afraid I must be,
A rump and a dozen I'll lay ;
That before it strikes one, I will go forth alone,
Old Grindrod a visit to pay.

VIII.

"To the gibbet I'll go, and this I will do,
As sure as I stand in my shoes ;
Some address I'll devise, and if Grinny replies,
My wager, of course, I shall lose."

IX.

"Accepted the bet ; but the night it is wet,"
Quoth the Host. "Never mind !" says the Guest ;
"From darkness and rain, the adventure will gain,
To my mind, an additional zest."

X.

Now midnight had toll'd, and the traveller bold
Set out from the inn, all alone ;
'Twas a night black as ink, and our friend 'gan to think,
That uncommonly cold it had grown.

XI.

But of nothing afraid, and by nothing delayed ;
Plunging onward through bog and through wood ;
Wind and rain in his face, he ne'er slackened his pace,
Till under the gibbet he stood.

XII.

Though dark as could be, yet he thought he could see
The skeleton hanging on high ;
The gibbet it creaked, and the rusty chains squeaked,
And a screech owl flew solemnly by.

XIII.

The heavy rain pattered, the hollow bones clattered,
The Traveller's teeth chattered—with cold—not with fright,
The wind it blew lustily, piercingly, gustily ;
Certainly not an agreeable night !

XIV.

"Ho ! Grindrod, old fellow !" thus loudly did bellow,
The Traveller mellow, "How are ye my blade ?"
"I'm cold and I'm dreary, I'm wet and I'm weary ;
But soon I'll be near ye !" the Skeleton said.

XV.

The grisly bones rattled, and with the chains battled,
 The gibbet appallingly shook ;
 On the ground something stirr'd, but no more the man heard,
 To his heels, on the instant, he took.

XVI.

Over moorland he dashed, and through quagmire he plashed,
 His pace never daring to slack ;
 Till the hostel he neared, for greatly he feared,
 Old Grindrod would leap on his back.

XVII.

His wager he lost, and a trifle it cost ;
 But that which annoyed him the most,
 Was to find out too late, that certain as fate,
 The Landlord had acted the Ghost.

In a note Mr. Ainsworth says that the ballad was founded on an incident related to him by Gilbert Winter, Esq., of Stocks, near Manchester. The credibility of the incident is somewhat doubtful, a similar legend has long been popular in Lincolnshire.

In 1790, we find recorded another case. To quote Aston's doggerel Chronicle:—

"It was in the year Macnamara was hung,
 When the heart that was feeling, by feeling was wrung ;
 For the wretch, whom the law had with justice decreed
 Had made forfeit of life by a wicked misdeed,
 Was from Lancaster dragg'd, for the idle a show,
 By mistaken policy, adding to woe,
 Severity, such as the sentence ne'er said ;
 Not tortur'd before death—but hanged till dead, dead.
 To the wicked, example like this had no gain,
 And the sight of the wretch to the virtuous gave pain."*

Macnamara was tried at Lancaster for a burglary committed in Stretford Road, and offences of that nature having become common, it was determined that, "as an example, he should undergo the sentence of the law at some place convenient for witnessing it by a great number of spectators." The number of persons attracted by the novel spectacle was immense, "but," says Aston, "after all, no one could suppose the example had any use. In proof that it had not any good effects, several persons had their pockets picked on the ground within sight of the gallows; and the following night a house was broken into and robbed in Manchester."

In the Chetham Library is preserved a curious memento of this execution, a sort of programme of the gratuitous exhibition provided by a wise and paternal government for the edification of its children. We give this document in full:—

* "Metrical Records of Manchester," [By Joseph Aston.] p. 29.

THE PROCESSION
OF
JAMES MACNAMARA,
From the New Bayley Prison,
Who is to be executed on the Great Hill, on Kersal Moor,
Sept. 11, 1790.
Four Sheriff's Officers.
Eight Javelin Men, four and four.

Two Javelin Men.
Two Sheriff's Officers.
Two Javelin Men.

Cart
with the
Culprit.

Two Javelin Men.
Two Sheriff's Officers.
Two Javelin Men.

Eight Javelin Men, four and four.
Four Sheriff's Officers.
Under Sheriff.
Clergyman.

Magistrates' Coach, &c., with Mr. Bayley, Mr. Milne, and Mr. Fox.
Deputy Constable.

Boroughreeves of Manchester and Salford.
Constables of Manchester and Salford.
Beadles in cloaks and caps.
Special Constables, four and four.
Gentlemen.
Servants.

The Bells at all the Churches will be tolled.

In 1798, Alexander Hewitt, Joseph Robinson, and George Russell, were tried at the Lancaster Assizes for breaking the bleaching croft of Mr. Sharrocks, near Scotland Bridge. Hewitt and Robinson were acquitted, but Russell was found guilty, and executed at Newton Heath, on the 15th September, 1798. Mr. Bamford thus describes the scene:—"And now a sad spectacle occurs to my recollection. It was a fine, sunny forenoon, and the church bells were tolling funereally, and Bridge Street was so crowded that you might have walked on human heads. All eyes were turned towards this bridge of tears; and what came then? Ah! men on horseback, with scarlet liveries and white wands, and trumpeters richly invested, who sent forth a note of wail that might have won pity from a heart of stone. Next came halberdiers and javelin men, and then a horseman of lofty but gentle bearing, who, as he rode, turned and cast a kind look towards one who followed, sitting high in a chair of shame, placed in a cart. And who is he—that youth so heart-broken and hopeless, that draws tears from all eyes—at whose approach all heads are bared, all expressions are hushed, save sobs and prayers? For though he was but 'a poor Irish lad,' they said, 'he was very comely,' and 'it was a great pity,' and 'hard that he could not be spared,' and then 'might God support and comfort him!' High he sat, with his back to the horses, his whole figure exposed, his feet and well-formed limbs being incased in white trowsers, stockings, and pumps, as though he were going to a bridal. His vest also was light coloured; and a short jacket displayed his square and elegant bust. His shirt was open at the collar, and his brown hair was parted gracefully on his forehead, and hung upon his shoulders. Despair and grief beyond utterance were stamped upon his countenance, mingled with a resignation which said 'Father, not

my will, but Thine be done. Receive my spirit.' He seemed faint at times, and his colour changed, and he tasted an orange, listening to the consolations of religion. A coffin, a ladder, and a rope were in the cart below him; whilst by its side walked a dogged-looking fellow, whose eyes were perhaps the only one's unmoistened that day. This was indeed a passage of tears; and a day of sadness and of contemplation on the mysteries of life and death; with the consoling, at last, that now 'his troubles were ended,' and 'all tears were wiped from his eyes.'**

Harrop's *Manchester Mercury* for Tuesday, September 18th, 1798, thus briefly narrates the occurrence:—"Saturday was executed at Newton Heath, near this town, George Russell, pursuant to his sentence at the late assizes, for breaking the bleaching croft belonging to Mr. Sharrock's, near Scotland Bridge. He was a handsome young man, about 22 years of age, was born in the county of Armagh, in Ireland. He was attended during his confinement in the New Bayley, since his condemnation by the Rev. Mosley Cheek, Chaplain to the Prison, and the Rev. Mr. Robey, to whom he confessed his guilt of the crime for which he was to suffer, the commission of which he imputed to Sabbath-breaking and keeping bad company. He was attended in a most solemn manner by the officiating Clergy, the Under Sheriff, Sheriff's Officers, Constables, Special Constables of Manchester and Salford, to the place of execution, where he appeared devoutly pious and truly penitent, and behaved in a decent becoming manner, warning the people to beware his unhappy fate."

This was the last execution in Manchester until that of James Burrows for the murder of John Brennan. It is not a little singular, that the annals of Manchester should have no record of the execution of a murderer in the neighbourhood until the year 1865.

Burrows was executed on the 25th of August, 1826, at the New Bailey, for the murder of John Brennan, at Hopwood. The murdered man was the servant of Burrow's father, who kept a public-house, and had also a farm. Burrows wanted to borrow half-a-sovereign from Brennan, in order that he might have a "spree," and on being refused, his evil passions were aroused, and he attacked him with a crowbar and so slew him. The murder was one of common-place vulgar brutality, with scarcely a redeeming circumstance in the wretch's favour. Burrows was little better than a boy, and it was urged in extenuation, that the evil surroundings of his life were sufficient to warp the moral sense; it was also urged that the murder was clearly unpremeditated, the fearful outcome of a sudden gust of passion, and the greatest exertions were made to secure a commutation of his sentence, but in vain.

Instead of giving a detailed account of this brutal murder, we prefer to give the following list of tracts on the subject:—

Manchester, before, at, and after the Execution [of James Burrows]. With the whole account of the murder. By an Eye Witness [C. G. Smith] * * *. Manchester: John Heywood, 8vo., pp. 16.

* "Life of a Radical," i. 90.

Strange Tales from Humble Life. By John Ashworth. No. 33—James Burrows. Manchester: J. H. Micklem and Co., 12mo. pp. 103—116.

The Hopwood Murder. A Full Report of the Trial and Execution of James Burrows, for the Murder of John Brennan. With a Copy of Verses. Manchester: Pearson, 18mo., four leaves unpagged.

The Execution of James Burrows, for the murder of John Brennan at Hopwood. Manchester: Pearson. Single leaf with a woodcut.

The Execution of James Burrows. Manchester: Printed for the Vendors. Folio, single sheet.

These three last were sold by the "patterers" under the scaffold. The chorus of one of the Copy of Verses runs:—

"Cruelly I kill'd poor Brennan,
With a crow-bar I did him slay;
And left his body in the barn,
Partly covered o'er with hay."

Salford Weekly News. Special Edition. Saturday, August 25th, 1826. Single-leaf folio.

The next and last public execution in Manchester was that of three men, Allen, Larkin, and Gould, for the murder of Serjeant Brett.

It will still be fresh in the memory of my readers, that two men having been taken up on suspicion of felony, and committed to the Belle Vue Gaol, were released by an armed band of desperadoes, who attacked the prison-van about a mile from its destination. Serjeant Brett was inside the van, and refused to betray his duty by delivering up the keys. He paid with his life for this fidelity. Twenty-six persons were put upon their trial for this offence, but the case against many of them failed to secure conviction. For full details we refer the reader to the undernamed pamphlets:—

Trial of Allen, Larkin, and Gould, for the murder of Serjeant Brett. Manchester: A. Ireland, 1867, 8vo.

The Manchester Fenian Outrage, with portraits of Kelly, Allen, Larkin, Gould, and Brett. [By C. G. Smith]. Second Edition. Manchester: F. Wilkinson, 1867, 8vo., pp. 16.

Three men only out of the twenty-six were executed, Allen, Larkin, and Gould.

This completes the record of public executions in the Cotton Metropolis; but of course now that it has become an assize city, executions—private executions—may be expected to succeed each other with frightful rapidity. Let us hope that ere long the public feeling of the nation will bring about the abolition of capital punishment and do away with the dreadful spectacle of murder by the hand of the law.

Strangeways.

PEDIGREE OF POLE, OF HIGHEDGE (HEAGE), COUNTY OF DERBY.

COMMUNICATED BY T. N. INCE,

(From Mr. Wolley's Pedigree in possession of the late W. Bateman, Esq.)

ARMS—*Argent*, a chevron between 3 crescents *gules*, a canton of the last.

Peter de la Pole, of Radburne, = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Lawton, co. Derby, in right of his wife, and Alinore his ux., sister and at length sole heiress of Sir John Chandos, of Radburn, K. G.
M.P. for Derbyshire 2 Hen. IV. living 9 Hen. V.

Ralph Pole, of Radburn, ancestor of Pole, of Radburn, Justice of the King's Bench, 1452.

Henry Pole, of Highedge, = Steward of Darley Abbey, buried there with his wife.

= Alice, dau. & co-hr. of Robert Dethick, of Dethick, whose wardship with that of her sister was 5 Hen. VI. purchased by Sir Thos. Gresley, and Henry Pierpoint Knt., and Peter de la Pole, Esq.

Peter Pole, of Chesterfield, = Joan, dau. of Ralph Leech, died 23 Oct., 6 Hen. VIII. son of Sir Wm. Leech, Knt.

Philip Pole, = Amy, dau. of aged 50, 6 Hen. VIII. Wynter.

Henry Pole of Langley, = dan. of co. Derby. Twyford.

Ann. Michael.

John Pole, = Joan, dau. of Roger Foljambe, of Linacre, y. son of Hen. Foljambe, of Walton.

Augustine = Cecily, dau. of Pole, of Will. Bowden, of Langley. of Bowden, co. Derby, Gent.

Henry. William. Peter. Richard. Anthony.

Godfrey Pole, of Highedge, Gent. Had a confirm. of Arms from W. Flower, Norroy, 20 Eliz., 1578.

= Catherine, dau. of John Blackwall, of Alton, co. Derby, Esq., & W. of Gilbert Thacker, of Repton, Esquire.

German Pole, sold lands to H^r. Pole and W^m. Bassett. Ellen, mar. Geo. Bowden, son of Edward, brother of W^m., who was father of Cecily above-named., ux. Jas. Noell, of Hilcote, co. Staf. ford.

German, e. s. died s.p.

Elizabeth, 1st wife, dau. of Richard Parkyns, Esq., of Bunney, Notts.

= Godfrey Pole, of Highedge and Whittington, Esq., 2nd son & heir.

= Ellen, 2nd wife, living his w^e at Ripley, 1673.

Matthew, 3rd son Catherine, ux. John Austen. Mary.

Rev. Edward Pole, = Elizabeth, his wife, Rector of Bonsall, co. Derby, 1652, died 14 Feb., 1695, aged 73.

bur. at Bonsall, 4 Nov., 1684.

Thomas Pole.

Millicent, brn. about 1620, ux. Henry Foljambe, of Attenborough, Notts., Gent.* Theodosia, m. Philip Gell, of Ropton, [at Wirksworth, 13 Feb., 1655, bur. there 20 Apr., 1722.]

T. N. I.

Peter. John. Charles.

Elizabeth. Abigail.

Joseph Pole had a son Edward Pole, of Ashton under Hill, co. Oxford, 1705.

George Pole, of Highedge = Mary, d. of W^m. Wright, of Great Longsdon, Esq., a son John, ob. s. p. Mil-
& Whittington, Esq., s. & b. born 1604. Will dated Mar. Sett. dated 17 Aug. 1630, bur. at Duffield, 31 March, 1639. Roger Pole had a son cent.
7 Mar. 1673, died A^c. 1674, founder of Heage Chapel. Godfrey Pole, of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Godfrey. [London.
Aden, born 1606. Henry, born 1698.

George Pole, of Highedge, Esq., Marr. = Elizabeth, dau. of Rich^d. Elizabeth, mar^d.
Sett. dated 13 May, 1652, died 29 Mar. 1682, bur. in Duffield church, where is a Brass to his memory. Charleton, of Chilwell, Notts., Esq., died July, 1685. Lancelot Rolles-
ton, of Watnall, Notts., Esq.

George Pole, of Highedge, Esq., = Elizabeth, dau. of Rich^d. Mary, m. Thomas John-
aged 4 years A^c. 1662, died 1681, Slater, Esq., of Nuthall, son.
bur. at Nuthall, where he his ux. Notts., sometime M.P. Elizabeth, ux. Charles
& her parents have a monument. for Nottingham. Bande, Esq.
Penelope.

Elizabeth, = Patrick Chaworth, of Annes- Jane, dau. Mary Pole, = William Fryth,
ley, Notts., a natural son of dau. & co. of Notting-
& co-heir. of the last Lord Chaworth, of died un- ham,
Annesley^t Living 1708. married. Gent, liv^d. 1708.

German. George Pole. Patrick Chaworth, = William,
Slater. Chaworth, died of Annesley, Esq., had a
Charles. heir of his unm. eldest son. son.
Mary. nephew. =
Charlotte. William.
Camandra. Notts.

William Chaworth, of Annesley,
1765. Killed in a duel with his
neighbour Lord Byron.

Sir Charles Sedley, Bart., of South Fleet, Elizabeth Sedley, married Sir Robert
& Nuthall Temple, Notts., died 23 Aug. Burdett, of Foremark, Bart., died 23
1778, without legitimate issue. Aug., 1747, aged 25.

Rebecca Anni Nash, *alias* Sedley, devisee of her
father, Sir C. Sedley, mar^d. the Hon^{ble}. Henry
Vernon, who by Royal Sign Manual took the
name and arms of Sedley.

Frances Burdett, and
others.

* The Pedigree of this Henry Foljambe will be given in a future number of the
"RELIQUARY."

HUMPHREY CHETHAM, AND THE CHETHAM FAMILY.

(Concluded from Page 112.)

We shall now proceed to describe the large pedigree of the Chethams, which was exhibited, with many documents, including the muniments we have already noticed. It is on three large skins of parchment, and is headed, "Pedigree of the House of Chetham, Lords of Chetham, Turton, Clayton, and Broughton, in co. Lancr." and bears a large coat of arms emblazoned as follows: 1 and 4. *Argent*, a griffin segreant *gules*, within a bordure *sable*, bezanty, for Chetham. 2. *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, charged with a mullett *sable*, between three nuthooks, for Nuthurst, of Nuthurst, co. Lanc. 3. *Gules* a cross potent crossed *or*, for Chadderton of Chadderton. Crest a demi griffin *gules*, charged on the sinister shoulder with a cross, *or*:—Motto, "Quod tuum tene," with a mantle *sable*, doubled *gules*. This interesting pedigree commences with "Hen'cus de Cheteham, Vixit temp. R. Jon'nes," who, it is not improbable, was a younger son of the house of Trafford of Trafford, and if so, one of its earliest and most flourishing branches, as were the Chaddertons and the Traffords of Garratt, who a little later than King John's days sprang from that Saxon stock which has given lords to Trafford for a period nearly approaching a thousand years, and it may well be presumed, for a still longer time. The Christian names and the armorial bearings of the Chethams favour the surmise of the Traffords being their paternal ancestors, the *sable* and bezanty bordure of the coat of the former being borne by way of "difference" from that of the latter, which was *argent* a griffin segreant *gules* grasping a shield charged with a griffin. This pedigree we hope to give in a future number of the RELIQUARY.

The death of Edward, of Castleton, was supposed by most persons to have utterly extinguished the house of Chetham; and certainly there appears to be no great thanks owing to Edward of Castleton and his heirs that such was not very nearly the case; but, as will be shown by the pedigree, there sprung from Geoffrey of Manchester, the second cousin of Edward, and who died in 1737, the greatly impoverished line that in the nineteenth century just exists, and which, we think, we shall be ab'le to show to our readers, has claims to the sympathy and regard of the city of Manchester. Humphrey Chetham, of Clayton, commonly called the "Founder," who had for many years been a prosperous and opulent merchant of Manchester, by an indenture dated 9th August, 1650, conveyed the fee-simple of his manor of Turton, and all his estates in Turton, Harwood, Westleigh, Horwich, and Bolton-by-Bowland, to William Langton, of Broughton Tower, near Lancaster, Esq. (whose present representative is William Langton, Esq., of the Manchester and Salford Bank); Robert Mawdsley, of Mawdsley, Esq.; Oswald Mosley, of Manchester, gent. (ancestor of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.); and John Lomax, of Chetham, gent., to hold to the use of George Chetham, the son of the grantor's brother, James, in tail male; with remainder to Edward Chetham, the half-brother of George, in tail mail, with certain remainders over in tail, the ultimate remainder, in fee, to the right heirs of the settler,

Humphrey. And by a second indenture, dated Dec. 8, 1651, he also conveyed the fee simple of his estates in Clayton, Manchester, Failsworth, Droylsden, Gorton, Newton, and Woodhayes, to the same trustees, to hold to the said George Chetham, in tail male, with the like remainders over as in the previous indenture; and by the same indenture the founder also conveyed his fee simple in other estates in Salford, Ordsall, and Pendleton, to the same trustees, to hold to the use of the said Edward in tail male, with remainder to the said George in tail male, with the like remainders over as before. By his will of the 16th December, 1651, Humphrey Chetham, after appointing George and Edward his executors, and bequeathing certain sums of money for the support of the hospital he had founded (well known as the Chetham Hospital or College), confirmed the gift to his nephews contained in the indentures referred to, and in pursuance of powers contained in these indentures, charged the estates thereby conveyed with the payment of certain most liberal annuities for the support of the hospital, also making for it various other provisions, and declared that any descendant bearing his name should be entitled to be a co-trustee of the hospital. On the demise of the testator, a bachelor, in 1653, his nephew George accordingly became seized of all the estates so settled upon him as first in the entail, his brother Edward becoming seized in like manner of the estates in Salford, Ordsall, and Pendleton. As shown in the pedigree, George Chetham had two sons, James and George. James succeeded his father, and was himself succeeded in the estates, and in the large estates of the Sleighs in the county of Derby, by Samuel, his son, who dying in 1744 without issue, was succeeded by his brother Humphrey of Castleton, who also acquired from his brother the Castleton and other property by that brother's marriage with the heiress of the Holts, and died issueless in 1749. On his decease his first cousin once removed, Timothy (the grandson of Humphrey of Castleton's uncle), was the legitimate heir,* not only in tail but in fee; in short, he was entitled to every description of freehold of his deceased kinsman. But about this time it unfortunately happened that Timothy died, leaving his brothers, James and Geoffrey, both young men, and his only surviving child, William, then a youth of two-and-twenty, absent in Scotland aiding in the suppression of the rebellion that a year or two before had broken out under the young Pretender, Charles Stuart. Taking advantage of these circumstances,

* It has been objected that Timothy's father, George, could not be the son of George the nephew of the "Founder," for these reasons:—that, although George had a son George, he afterwards died and was interred at Bolton, and no mention is made of his name in either his father's will or diary, but, with all deference to eminent authorities, it is submitted that the Bolton Register affords no proof that the George there interred was the son of the "Founder's" nephew, and, moreover, it is alleged that George the son was "cut" by his father. This George was Gentleman Trumpeter in Byron's Gentlemen Yeomanry; he was buried in one of the acknowledged burial places of the Chetham family, as were all his issue, and in his lifetime held a freehold house in Pool Fold, (the property of the Chethams of Turton), powerful facts to contend against. It can be proved that George had a son George, and the *onus probandi* of his decease in infancy or issueless, is certainly upon the side of those favouring such a theory. In addition to this Mr. Cunliffe, of Wycoller, always acknowledged Timothy as his relative.

Mr. Edward Chetham, of Smedley, "counsellor-at-law," (the grandson of Edward, the second in the entail), walked into possession, and proceeded to fortify himself in a very remarkable manner. In the first place James, the uncle of the young heir, began, on his nephew's behalf, to stir in the matter, and got into correspondence on the subject with a second or third cousin, the head of the old family of Cunliffe of Wycoller, the following being a copy of one of the letters, taken from the draft of the letter itself, in the handwriting of James :—

"Worthy Sir,—I received your kind letter (promising to obtain for me the information) which I hope you will accomplish, for I am assured that those that have the estates belonging to Humphrey Chetham have no right to them, and I pray God that you may live to see it right. I would have you do me the favor as to look into your register and send me the following—how many children John Chetham had—the son of James—he was bapd. 9 Oct. 1597, for among all the names you have sent I have not seen any of them. I found in an old book belonging to a former Saxon [or Saxton, the old name for Sexton] John Chetham, of Nuthurst, Esq., 11 Decr. 1693, was buried in the North Quoir Isle under a great Collyhurst stone, with J. C. on it, and in the same Isle Edward Chetham, of Nuthurst . . . 1663—Thos. Chetham of Nuthurst . . . 1707. Pray look into your register and see who these three sprang from and send me word and likewise into the will of Humphrey Chetham [the founder] if Nuthurst was in his hands when he made it. I am of opinion that it was not, for I think James Chetham left it to his son John, for I believe it came to him by marriage, and I think James and Ralph were buried in the church porch, it being the oldest burial place belonging to the family. It was built by one Diby, and purchased by Chetham before Mr. Humphrey bought Clayton, for the chapel belonged to that estate, and likewise the bellmanship of Manchester. As for my part, I have no child of mine, so if it please God to bless you in your proceeding, had I any part in the affair, I would have all belonging to the families of Chethams, both male and female, rich and poor, to have a share. I would have you send to me as soon as you can, and I pray that the peace of God may rest upon you and yours, Amen.—From your humble and affectionate kinsman, J. CHETHAM."

But these effusions from the tailor to the squire, and from the squire to the tailor, were soon stopped. James Chetham was a poor man, dependent on his needle for his daily bread, and had before him a rich, clever, and not extremely scrupulous antagonist. He felt the weight of an opponent like this, and in a day of weakness abandoned his absent nephew's cause, accepting in lieu thereof the sop thrown into his mouth by "Counsellor Chetham" in the shape of a trifling pension, which can be shown was brought "by his livery servant" and paid to James "at the Salford Exchange every time the sessions were holden there." The great object, however, of Counsellor Chetham, appears to have been to bastardize the heir, and, indeed, all the rest of this branch of the family. But in the case of the uncles there were many insurmountable difficulties in the way, and besides he had effectually bribed the uncle, and the other uncle, Geoffrey, never troubled himself about what his senior brother now persuaded him was a wild-goose chase. Counsellor Edward Chetham therefore discovering the marriage of the heir's father, Timothy, in the then quiet Chapel or Church of the Holy Trinity in Salford, as quietly ripped out a leaf of the register. About the same time he promised to produce to the ordinary what he called the will of Humphrey of Castle-ton, but he never did produce it, and never took out probate, or risked the "original" out of his hands, in any shape or form whatever,—for

forgery was a hanging offence in those days.* In the meantime the youthful heir of Chetham passed beyond the seas in the service of the king, and behaved himself courageously for his country. The end of it was, that young William Chetham came home an invalid in the year 1761, receiving for his services a pension by "a king's letter." Standing without a parent, brother, or sister to advise with, William Chetham became wholly under the influence of his uncle James, and did not immediately take active steps towards righting himself, being also influenced very much about that time by the result of a lawsuit tried at Lancaster for the recovery of some household property in Hanging-ditch, devised to him by a relative. The cupidity of Edward left him without the means of proving his father's marriage. All the once living witnesses were living no longer. Within a very few years afterwards, William recommenced the struggle, his first efforts being directed to the establishment of his pedigree, particularly to the discovery of the proofs of his parents' marriage, but in vain. Soon afterwards the news came into Manchester of Counsellor Chetham having committed suicide at Castleton Hall by hanging himself in one of the bedrooms.† This was in the year 1769, after having been in wrongful possession about twenty years. On Edward's death the children of his two surviving sisters entered into possession, and in 1770 partitioned the estates. Repeated applications had, all in vain, been made when the fight commenced afresh, and acting under legal advice James, the uncle, again entered the field with William the heir, and prosecuted with renewed vigour another search for the missing links in the genealogy. In this they were aided by several ancient Lancashire families, among others by that of the never-failing Cunliffe of Wycoller, to whom James Chetham addressed various letters. The pedigree was at length completed except in the proof of the marriage of Timothy, the son of Geoffrey Chetham, gentn., with Hannah Ashton, in 1724. In vain were all the parish registers for miles around Manchester scoured—in vain were the Chester returns searched—in vain were wills and codicils rummaged—and in vain did uncles and nephews ransack papers and parchments old and new. All that man could do was done in this generation, and so the battle was bequeathed to the next, for William died in 1778, at the age of 51, leaving James his eldest son and heir, who was then only 13 years old. He also took up the claim and did his share, though death put an early termination to the struggle, which in 1797, in his 32nd year, he bequeathed to his son William, who was then not four years old, and who was the father of James, the present claimant. In 1822, counsel's opinion was taken, and all the documents of the family laid before him. The opinion was in every respect favourable, in case Timothy's marriage could be established.

* But a copy was deposited at the Consistory Court, a custom not infrequent in those days, and supposing the original not a forgery, the claimant could only claim the entailed estates, and not the estates the entails of which it is objected were cut by a recovery suffered in 1713 at Lancaster, but of which, after a long and diligent search, no record has been discovered.

† His cousin Samuel, the brother of Humphrey, is also stated to have committed suicide, and also some of Edward's descendants.

A few months since, James Chetham, the heir, determined to make a last effort for his family by going over the old ground at Chester, which had been often before so diligently sifted. He therefore searched documents, but with the old success, and was turning away in disgust when the clerk in charge, advised him to try the lists of *licensed marriages*. This he did (the clerk having waived the fees) and after a considerable time discovered the index containing the very name of Timothy, the leaves of which had been wafered together, and which had doubtless foiled his ancestors in their repeated and tedious searches. On referring to the parchment roll there was found the return of Timothy's marriage with Hannah Ashton, in 1724, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Salford; and there was sufficient evidence to show that acids had been extensively used on some of the parchments, and one whole skin was in fact nearly obliterated. These were doubtless the doings of the middle of the last century. James Chetham rushed back to Manchester, went to the Trinity Church register, and discovered what had too truly for generations been suspected, that a mutilation of the register had taken place: the page containing Timothy's marriage had been ripped clean out, dates had been altered, and everything the naked eye and a powerful microscope could disclose showed how successful had been the efforts of Counsellor Edward Chetham, of Smedley and Castleton, to satiate his insane lust for wealth and enrich those who were to come after him. Directly after this event many papers and parchments, memoranda, accounts, &c., came to the hands of the heir from another branch of the family, which, together with those he previously possessed, appear to be of very considerable importance in this extraordinary case. We lay this sad, melancholy history before our readers that they may ponder over the mutability of all human affairs, and consider how justice may be defied, and injustice perpetuated, to remote posterity by plucking out a page of a register, and by the adhesive quality of a couple of wafers.

Manchester.

J. C.

DERBY SIGNS, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 161.)

GARDENERS' ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The arms as depicted on this sign were—on a chevron, a spade and a rake, between two roses in chief and an apple tree in base.

GARIBALDI. (Not given in Hotten). So named in honour of General Garibaldi.

GISBORNES' ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The arms of the Gisbornes, of Derbyshire, are:—*Ermine*, a lion rampant, *sable*, collared, *argent*; on a canton, *vert*, a garb, *or*.

GEORGE. (See "*George and Dragon*.")

GEORGE AND DRAGON. GEORGE. The *George and Dragon*, with which the *George* is synonymous, is the most popular, perhaps, of any sign in England, taking, as of course it does, its origin from the legend connected with St. George, our national patron saint.

"To save a mayd St. George the Dragon slew—

A pretty tale if all that's told be true.

Most say there are no Dragons, and 'tis said

There was no George;—pray God there was a mayd!"

After the foundation of the Order of the Garter, whose decoration is the "*George*," the sign became very popular, and has continued so to the present day. There are inns of both these signs in Derby.

The "*George*," at Derby, was, in former times, an inn of considerable note, and was situated at the back of Sadlergate and Irongate, where the name is still retained as the "*George Yard*." The inn was in appearance worthy the "*Tabard*" or other old hostels of Southwark, and was galleried on the sides of the yard. Many curious notices respecting this fine old inn, which has been closed a great number of years, have been collected together by me, but the following will be sufficient to show its old establishment and its importance in "*days gone by*."

1732.—"Derby, Aug. 24. Yesterday was committed to our County Gaol, Edward Hides of Anley, in the County of Nottingham, on Suspicion of a Felony committed at Normanton, near Derby; The aforesaid Person was committed about a Fortnight since for stealing from the *George Inn*, in this Town, a Waistcoat and a Wigg, for which he had received due Correction and was discharged."

1735.—"At the House of Mr. How at y^e *George* in Derby."

In the Rebellion of 1745, the *George* and the *King's Head* were the two principal inns—the *George* especially so—and are frequently mentioned in the interesting records of those troublous times which have been handed down to us. It will be remembered that Prince Charles Edward, with his army, reached Derby at this time, and then "turned back again,"—Exeter House, where he staid, being from that circumstance called the "*Pretender's House*."

The following accounts of the doings of the rebels, copied from a contemporary account, are especially interesting.

THE REBELLION OF 1745.

October 3d.—“Last Saturday morning his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of this County, with the Marquiss of Hartington, his Grace's eldest son, came to the George Inn, to meet the Gentlemen of this County (pursuant to an advertisement in our last week's paper) to consult upon proper measures to be taken in defence of thier King and Country, in this critical conjuncture, when there was the greatest appearance of gentlemen ever seen here, who, having entered into an Association, signed the same. A grand entertainment was provided for them, at the aforesaid Inn, the expense of which was generously defrayed by his Grace. After dinner a subscription was begun, and signed by the Gentlemen present, which amounted to a considerable sum, and many more have since subscribed.”

“Derby, Dec. 12th. The chief business of late, amongst all Ranks of People here, and in our neighbourhood, has been concerning the progress the Rebels have made in England since their first step into it, little imagining they would have advanced so near the Metropolis of this kingdom, as the Capital of our County; though for several days before they approached near us, we were not without our fears, and had proper persons constantly out to watch and bring us an account of their motions. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire (who has been indefatigable in his care for the preservation of his County) left Chataworth about a fortnight ago, with the Marquis of Hartington his eldest son, and came to the George Inn here, where they continued some days, waiting the event, and to concert the most proper measures for the safety of the publick at the time of so much danger. We had also in town near 600 men lately raised by a subscription of the Gentlemen of this town and county, besides above 120 raised by his Grace, and kept at his own expense; these were reviewed by his Grace, &c., on Tuesday the 3rd Instant; and went through their exercise to the great satisfaction of all present; his Grace also reviewed two or three other companies then in the field; and we were then all in high Spirits. By some tidings just received that the Duke of Cumberland's army was near the Rebels, and 'twas expected a battle would ensue the next day. But alas! how soon were we thrown into the utmost confusion, on hearing about an hour after, of the approach of the Vanguard of the Rebels towards Ashburne; the hurry was also much increased by the number of soldiers and their immediate orders to march out of town, and nothing but distraction was to be read in every countenance. The best part of the effects and valuables had been sent away or secreted some days before, and most of the principal Gentlemen and tradesmen with their wives and children were retiring as fast as possible. About four or five o'clock the same evening all the soldiers were drawn up in the Market place, and stood under arms a considerable time, when they were ordered again to their quarters to refresh themselves; and about seven the same evening Captain Lowe of Hazlewood, marched into town, at the head of a company of brave men. About ten the drums beat to arms, and being again drawn up, they all marched off by torch-light towards Nottingham, headed by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, &c. The next morning (Wednesday) about eleven o'clock two of the Rebels Vanguard rode into the town, and at their entrance gave a specimen of what we were to expect from such villains, by seizing a very good horse belonging to young Mr. Stamford; after which they rode up to the George, and there enquiring for the magistrates demanded billets for 9000 men or more. In a short time after the Vanguard rode into the town, consisting of about 30 men, clothed in blue, faced with red, most of 'em had a scarlet waistcoat with gold lace, and being likely men made a good appearance. They were drawn up in the market place, and sat on horseback 2 or 3 hours: at the same time the bells were rung, and several bonfires made, to prevent any resentment from 'em, that might ensue on our shewing a dislike of their coming among us. About 3 in the afternoon Lord Elcho with the life Guards, and many of their chiefs, also arrived on horseback, to the number of about 150, most of 'em clothed as above; these made a fine shew being the flower of their army. Soon after their main body also marched into town in tolerable order, six or eight abreast, with about eight standards, most of them white flags and a red cross. They had several Bagpipers, who play'd as they marched along; and appeared in general to answer the description we have long had of them; viz't most of their main body a parcel of shabby, lousy, pitiful-looking fellows, mixed up with old men and boys; dressed in dirty plaids, and as dirty shirts, without breeches, and wore their stockings made of plaid; not much above half way up their legs, and some without shoes or next to none, and numbers of them so fatigued with their long march, that they really commanded our pity more than our fear. Whilst the Market place was filled with them, they ordered their pretended Prince before he arrived, to be publicly proclaimed, which was accordingly done by the common Cryer; they then insisted upon the magistrates appearing in their gowns,

but being told they had sent them out of the town, were content to have that ceremony excused. Their Prince (as they call him) did not arrive till the dusk of the Evening; he walked on foot, being attended by a great body of his men, who conducted him to his lodgings (the Lord Exeter's) where he had guards placed all round his house. Every house almost by this time was pretty well filled, (tho' they kept driving in till 10 or 11 at night) and we tho't we should have never seen the last of them. The Duke of Athol had his lodgings at Thos. Gisborne's Esq.; the Duke of Perth at Mr. Rivett's; Lord Elcho at Mr. Storer's; Lord George Murray at Mr. Heathcote's, Lord Pitaligo at Mr. Meynell's, Old Gordon of Glenbucket at Mr. Alderman Smith's, Lord Nairn at Mr. John Bingham's, Lady Ogilvie, Mrs. Murray and some other persons of distinction at Mr. Francey's: and their other chiefs and great officers were lodged at the best Gentlemen's houses. Many common ordinary houses, both public and private had 40 or 50 men each, and some Gentlemen near 100. At their coming in they were generally treated with bread, cheese, beer and ale, whilst all hands were aloft getting their suppers ready; after supper being weary with their long march, they went to rest, many of them upon straw and others in beds. Being refreshed with a night's rest they were very alert the next day, running about from one shop to another, to buy or rather steal, tradesmen's goods, viz't. Gloves, buckles, powder flasks, buttons, handkerchiefs, shoes, &c., and the town being filled with them, look'd like some fair in the Highlands: nothing was more common for them if they liked a person's shoes better than their own, to demand them off their feet, and not give them anything, or however what they pleas'd for 'em. The longer they stayed the more insolent and outrageous they grew, demanding everything by threats, drawn swords, and pistols clapp'd to the breast of many persons not only by common men, but their officers; so that several persons were obliged to abscond to preserve their lives. They appointed prayers to be read about six this evening at the great Church, which was accordingly performed by one of their Priests. They order'd the Cryer to make public proclamation about the town for all persons that paid any excise to pay what was due by 5 o'clock the same Evening, on pain of military execution; by which means they collected a considerable sum of money. They also demanded what money the Gentleman had lately subscribed and paid, towards raising men in this town and county, which many Gentlemen were obliged to pay. They also made a demand of a £100. upon the Post Office, and afterwards insisted upon £50. which not being comply'd with, they took the post chaise with them. They broke open closets, chests, boxes, &c. at several Gentlemen's houses, took away all the guns, pistols, swords, and all other arms they could find, in every house: pilfered and stole linen, stockings, shoes, and almost anything they laid their hands on. In short they committed almost all manner of outrages, which were they to be particularized, would more than fill our paper. We esteem'd them very civil fellows who did not threaten us, but went away quietly without paying their quarters: and those that did pay it was so small 'twas scarce worth th'accepting. They beat up for volunteers, offering five shillings advance and five guineas when they came to London, but met with very little success; only two or three loose fellows entertain'd, who serv'd their master but a short time, two being taken the next day, viz. one Cooke, a journeyman blacksmith, who we hear is in Nottingham jail: the other is one Sparkes of this town, who was taken plundering at Squire Meynell's at Bradley, and brought here last Saturday night: and being examined before our Justices, was the same night committed to jail; when they were taking him thither the populace shew'd so just an abhorrence of his actions, that it was thought they would have ty'd him up, before they could have got him into custody. The other is Hewitt a butcher, who we hear, is still with them. These and such fellows it is thought were our greatest enemies, by informing the Rebels of many particulars concerning the Gentlemen in this town and neighbourhood. Early on Friday morning their drums beat to arms, and their bag pipes play'd about the town; no one then knowing their route, but most people imagined they would march to Loughborough for London, their advanced guard having secured the pass at Swarkestone bridge. However we were soon undeceived by their precipitate retreat the same road they came, marching off about 7 o'clock in the morning. The reason for their return back was not known, but thought to proceed from their fear of being surprised by the Duke of Cumberland's army: their Chiefs seeming much confused, and all in a great hurry: many of their men left their horses, swords, pistols, targets, shot, powder, bullets and other odd things behind them where they were quartered; a plain proof of their confusion. Their pretended Prince, mounted upon a black horse (said to be the brave Colonel Gardiner's), left his lodgings about 9 o'clock, and riding cross the market-place went through the Rotton Row, then turned down Sadler-gate towards Ashbourn, preceded and followed by the main body of his army. We were rid of them all (except a few stragglers) by 11 o'clock. Their Hussars were a parcel of fierce and desperate Ruffians, and were the last body that quitted the town. They rode out to the neighbouring villages, plundering most of the Gentlemen's houses for arms and horses, of which they got a great number. The honest farmers

hereabouts are all great sufferers, many of 'em having scarce a horse left, and others forced to go with their artillery. We had little or no market last Friday; nor no divine service at any of the Churches last Sunday. But as we are now pretty well settled again, hope we shall soon overcome our late misfortunes, and see all things roll again in their proper channel."

The following notes on the *George* I have collected from various sources. They show how important a house it was in those days.

1747.—"Derby, April 2. On Monday evening last, at a meeting of the Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of this Borough at the *George Inn*, Mr. John Noton, sen., and Mr. Joseph Bingham, were chosen Aldermen of the said Borough, in the room of Mr. Robert Wagstaff and Mr. Robert Hague, both lately deceased."

1747.—April. Sheriff's Dinner.—A 'handsome entertainment' at the *George*.

1747.—"Derby, June 25. Yesterday, in the afternoon, our late two worthy members of Parliament, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Duncannon, and the Hon. John Stanhope, Esq., arrived here. They were met a mile out of town by the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation, with the principal Gentlemen, and a great number of Burgesses, both on foot and horseback, who testify'd their joy at their arrival here by the loudest acclamations. After which a Grand Entertainment was given at the *George*, and other Public Houses, to all their Friends, where was plenty of Ale, Wine, Punch, and other liquors. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who went to attend a Meeting of the Gentlemen of Stafford, returned the same night accompany'd by that brave and worthy Admiral the Right Hon. the Lord Anson, who has lately so remarkably signalis'd himself in the service of His King and Country. And this day the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington arrived here. German Pole, Esq., continues making great interest, and it is thought there will be a great contest. The Election for this Borough comes on next Saturday, the 27th instant; and that for the County, on Monday, the sixth day of July."

"Derby, June 25, 1747. Whereas several Persons with large Sticks or Clubs assembled in a riotous manner, at the Back Gates of the *George Inn*, in the Sadlergate, betwixt Ten and Eleven o'clock on Wednesday night the 24th instant, and knocked down and abus'd several Persons. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Person or Persons who committed the same, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive of Mr. Matthew Howe, at the *George* aforesaid, Five Pounds Reward."

1747.—"Derby, Nov. 5. Last Friday His Majesty's Birth Day was celebrated here by Ringing of Bells, and other Tokens of Joy and Loyalty. In the Evening the Worshipful *Henry Francys, Esq.*, the present Mayor, attended by the Corporation, with the Officers belonging to part of His Grace the Duke of Montague's Regiment, quartered here, and many of the principal Inhabitants, met at a large Bonfire in the Market Place, where His Majesty's Health, the Prince of Wales's, Duke of Cumberland, &c., &c., were cheerfully drank; at the same time the Three Troops of the above Regiment were drawn up before the said Bonfire, when they gave several excellent Volleys in Honour of the day, after which they had Five Guineas given them to drink. The Worshipful the Mayor attended by the above Gentlemen, afterwards repair'd to the *George*, where he had order'd a grand Entertainment to be provided, to which he not only invited the principal Gentlemen of the Town, but most of his Neighbours and Tradesmen, without Distinction, at which there was the greatest Appearance ever known on the like occasion, when they were all handsomely regaled with Wine and Punch, and the Evening was spent with that Cheerfulness and Unanimity becoming Loyal Subjects sensible of their Happiness under the present Government. This, being the Fifth of November, was also observed by Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and the usual Rejoicings."

In 1748, Mr. Matthew How, the landlord of the *George*, was chosen Mayor of Derby, as is here shown:—

"Derby, Sep. 29 (1748). This Day, Mr. Matthew How, Master of the *George Inn*, succeeded Mr. Humphry Booth, as Mayor of this Borough for the Year ensuing; on which occasion he gave a very elegant Entertainment at his own House to all the Corporation, and many other Friends."

1748.—"Derby, Friday, May 6. We hereby inform our Readers that last night Dr. Taylor arrived at the Post House in Chesterfield; and on Monday evening next will return to the *George*, in Derby. Thence to Nottingham, Cambridge, &c."

In 1749, it is thus described:—

"The house late in the occupation of Mr. James Clay, Watchmaker, situate in the Irongate, near the *George Inn*, in Derby, being near the Market, and the best trading part of the Town."

1753.—"Derby, Nov. 15. Saturday last, his Majesty's Birthday was observed here

by Ringing of Bells, &c. In the evening the Worshipful the Mayor, having invited the Gentlemen of the Corporation, and many other Gentlemen, assembled at a large Boonfire, near the Town Hall, where a sufficient quantity of Wine being brought, his Majesty's Health, with the rest of the Royal Family's, were publicly Drank; after which they adjourned to the Worshipful the Mayor's House (the *George Inn*) where a handsome Cold Treat was provided for a large Company, with plenty of Wine and Punch; and the aforesaid loyal Healths, with many others, were cheerfully repeated with the greatest Unanimity."

1755.—"Derby, May 29. On Tuesday last a Person was brought to the *George Inn* in this Town, from Manchester, in a Post Chaise, heavily loaded with Irons, and in Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers, on his way to London; 'tis said he was concern'd in the last Rebellion in 1745."

1778.—Meeting for relief of widows and orphans of Clergy held at the "*George*."

1768.—Sept. "Christian VII., King of Denmark, accompanied by his Grand Chamberlain, Count Bernadoff, passed through Derby, and slept at the *George Inn*."

1777.—Tickets for Signiora Rossi's Performance to be had at the *George*."

1790.—Road Meetings and Toll Lettings held at the *George*."

1791.—Public Meetings held at the *George*."

The Insignia of the Order of the Garter are—The *Garter* itself, originally of a light blue colour but now of a dark blue, with border, buckle, and pendant of gold, with the motto in gold HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE (this is worn below the left knee by Knights, and on the left arm by the Queen); the *Mantle*, of dark blue velvet lined with taffeta, sleeveless, and reaching to the wearer's feet, fastened with a rich white cord with massive tassels, and decorated on the shoulders with bunches of white ribbon; the *Badge*, a fimbriated cross of St. George, enclosed in a Garter, worn on the left side the mantle; the *Surcoat*, of crimson velvet, lined with white, worn under the mantle and fastened round the waist by a girdle (it was formerly emblazoned with the arms of the wearer); the *Hood*, of crimson velvet which, no longer used as a covering for the head, is allowed to fall on the right shoulder; the *Hat*, of black velvet, decorated with a plume of white Ostrich and black Heron's feathers; the *Collar* (weighing thirty ounces) formed of twenty-six pieces (being the number of Knights of the Garter) representing, alternately, true-lovers-knots—*lacs d'Amour*—and combined



York and Lancaster roses, surrounded with the buckled garter and motto; the *George* depending from the *Collar*, which is a representation of St George alaying the Dragon; the *Star*, which is the *Badge*



already spoken of, surrounded with rays of silver, and worn by Knights on the left breast of the coat, when not habited in their mantles; and the *Jewel* or *Lesser George*, formed of a buckled garter enclosing a



shield of St. George and the Dragon, in proper tinctures in enamel, and worn suspended from a ribbon.

GLOBE. The Globe as a sign simply implied that the place was open to all, that it was cosmopolitan in its character, and that it dispensed its hospitalities to all alike. The "Globe Tavern" in Fleet Street, one of the favourite haunts of Oliver Goldsmith, of Macklin, of Dunstall, of Tom King, and of Brasbridge, is almost as well known as a sign as the "Globe Theatre," on the Bankside, itself—the veritable place in which Shakespeare used to play—is or was. The inn of this name, in Derby, was one of small note.

(To be continued.)

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LE GENELOGIE DES RYGH WORL MAYSON DE CHERLTON AND ACTONE COM PAL CEST' P ME FFRERE JEAN DE NORTON A CHAR

Seigneur Jocelyne de Hellesby, = Esposse Agatha, la fille
Chivalier de Hellesby cherle- Mon Sieur Hamond de
tone & Actone Soldat del Croiz Massie chival Baron
temp. Ceur de leon: Vis Com de dunha massie.
de Cest' temp. R. Jean Vise An
M^o. cc. xxxij.
Arms—Helsby impaling quar-
terly gules & or, in the first
quarter a lion passant or, for
Massey.

Seigneur Adam ffytz Jocelyne, = Esposse Emme la fill
heire de Actone et terre in & heire Robert
Hellesby Cherleton Bacforde Seignour de frod-
Vise xvj. & xxxvij. Hen. ij. dosham Com Cest'.
Morte ant' iij. Edw. j.
Arms—Helsby impaling ar. on
a cross engr. sa. five estoiles of the
field for Frodsham.

Seigneur Ranulph ffytz Adam = Esposse la fille
de Hellesby de Actone viue de Seignr de
xxiiij. Hen. ij. Morte ant' Troughford.
iij. Edw. j.
Arms—Helsby impaling ar. a
cross sa. for Trafford co.
Chester.

Seigneur Ranulph = Hugo ffytz Mon Sr. Thomas = Symon ffytz Ranulph
ffytz Ranulph de vix' v. ffytz Ranulph de Acton.
Actone temp. Ed. j. Hellesby de Ac-
ton, t. Ed. j.

Ma Dam Maude ffytz Ranulph = Agnes ffytz Thomas = Will ffytz Thomas
Esposse Mon Sieur Adam de vxor [sic] de Alder-
Hellesby ffytz Alan Seignour de sayo.
Acton temp. Ed. j. & Ed. ij. Arms—Gu. on a bend
Adam exchaunged Acton for engr. ar. three leopards
londs in hellesby & cherleton. heads vert betw. two
Arms—Helsby impaling az. a cinquefoils or for Al-
chevron gu. between three mullets dersey impaling
or, for Acton. Helsby.

Seigneur William ffytz Allan = Esposse haucie
de hellesby chivalier tempo. la fille Seign-
Ed. j. Morte ant' xliij. Ed. ij. our Hamon
Tenaunt in capite. ffytone de
Arms—Helsby with a label of Bollyn com
three points gules, impaling ar. Cest' temp.
on a bend az. three garbs or, for Hen. ij.

Ma Dame Marger' ffytz Willaum de = Ma Dame Alice ffytz
hellesby x.vij. Ed. ij. Willm de hellesby
Esposse Mon Sieur
geffraye Starkey de
stretton xvij. Ed. ij.
& engend Mon Sieur
Raffe starkeye de
stretton xvij.
Ed. ij.
Arms—Ar. a Stork
sa. for Starkey im-
paling Helsby.

Ma Dame Lucy la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Alyce
hellesby & co- ffille Wyllaum de
heire Esposse hellesby une co-
Seignour Pyeres here Esposse David
de Thorne tone com cest'
chival et hellesby temp' Ed. ij.
iure ux'. x.vij. Arms—Ar. a bend
Edw. ij. betw. 6 bees sa. for
Arms—Thornton Beaton impaling
impaling Helsby. Helsby.

Ma Dame Joane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
hellesby ij. co- la ffille Wyllaum de
heire Esposse Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Seignour gryffyne de palestyn done terr' in
de bartherstone cherleto S. Werburg' Monaster'
co. cest'. & Mort' ant' an M^o. ccc. xxxij.
Arms—Helsby impaling ar. a
cross flory gu. for Trussell.

Ma Dame Jeane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
hellesby v. Wyllaum de Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Esposse Mon Sieur Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Adam de Hatton de palestyn done terr' in
de magna alderseye & Mort' ant' an M^o. ccc. xxxij.
Kistie byrches in bat- north Hamp-
tone iure vxor. Ed. ij. & com. Chest'
Arms—Hotton impal- xliij. Ed. ij.

Ma Dame Jeane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
hellesby v. Wyllaum de Hellesby chivalier & croiz
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de magna alderseye & Mort' ant' an M^o. ccc. xxxij.
Kistie byrches in bat- north Hamp-
tone iure vxor. Ed. ij. & com. Chest'
Arms—Hotton impal- xliij. Ed. ij.

Ma Dame Jeane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
hellesby v. Wyllaum de Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Esposse Mon Sieur Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Adam de Hatton de palestyn done terr' in
de magna alderseye & Mort' ant' an M^o. ccc. xxxij.
Kistie byrches in bat- north Hamp-
tone iure vxor. Ed. ij. & com. Chest'
Arms—Hotton impal- xliij. Ed. ij.

Ma Dame Jeane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
hellesby v. Wyllaum de Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Esposse Mon Sieur Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Adam de Hatton de palestyn done terr' in
de magna alderseye & Mort' ant' an M^o. ccc. xxxij.
Kistie byrches in bat- north Hamp-
tone iure vxor. Ed. ij. & com. Chest'
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Adam de Hatton de palestyn done terr' in
de magna alderseye & Mort' ant' an M^o. ccc. xxxij.
Kistie byrches in bat- north Hamp-
tone iure vxor. Ed. ij. & com. Chest'
Arms—Hotton impal- xliij. Ed. ij.

Ma Dame Jeane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
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de magna alderseye & Mort' ant' an M^o. ccc. xxxij.
Kistie byrches in bat- north Hamp-
tone iure vxor. Ed. ij. & com. Chest'
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Ma Dame Jeane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
hellesby v. Wyllaum de Hellesby chivalier & croiz
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Ma Dame Jeane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
hellesby v. Wyllaum de Hellesby chivalier & croiz
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Adam de Hatton de palestyn done terr' in
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Kistie byrches in bat- north Hamp-
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Arms—Hotton impal- xliij. Ed. ij.

Ma Dame Jeane la ffille Wyllaum de = Ma Dame Katherine
hellesby v. Wyllaum de Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Esposse Mon Sieur Hellesby chivalier & croiz
Adam de Hatton de palestyn done terr' in
de magna alderseye & Mort' ant' an M^o. ccc. xxxij.
Kistie byrches in bat- north Hamp-
tone iure vxor. Ed. ij. & com. Chest'
Arms—Hotton impal- xliij. Ed. ij.

HE HELLESBYE SEIGNOUR DE HELLESBYE

PLATE XXXI

HARTRES DE WILL HELLSB DE HELESBY ARM IN LE AVANTDITE CO. PAL.

Mon fytz Jocelyne
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Jean—
de Cherleto.

Mon fytz Jean—
de Cherleto.
Mon fytz Jean—
de Cherleto.
Mon fytz Jean—
de Cherleto.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Alan—
de Cherleto.
Mon fytz Alan—
de Cherleto.
Mon fytz Alan—
de Cherleto.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

Mon fytz Richard de
Helsby viu
n. iij.
—Helsby.

* All the later descents within brackets, are in a handwriting of the reign of Elizabeth.

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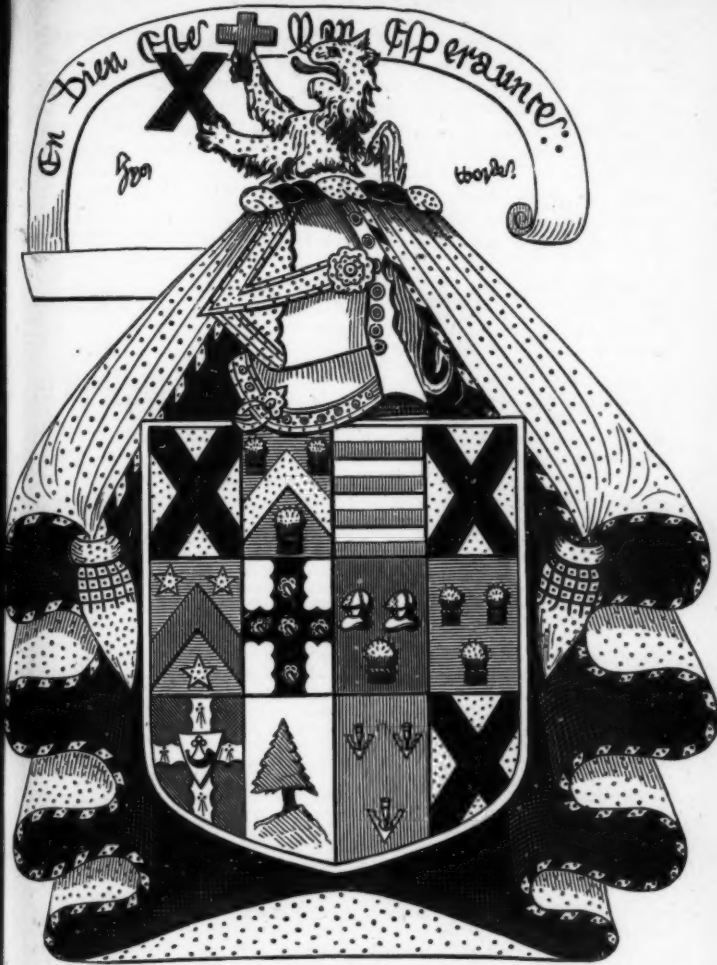
A NORMAN-FRENCH PEDIGREE.

BY THOMAS HELSBY, ESQ., OF LINCOLN'S INN.

THE accompanying pedigree (Plate XXXI) is a copy of an ancient illuminated Roll of about the reign of Edw. IV., and written throughout in Norman-French, perhaps one of the most unique and earliest specimens of genealogical art that has survived, almost uninjured, to modern times. It relates to the family of Hellesby or Helsby in Cheshire, which from the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion to that of Edw. II. held the three manors of Helsby, Chorlton, and Acton-in-Delamere, and many other lands in the county of Chester, when on the death of Sir William de Hellesby, Knt., a Crusader, and tenant *in capite* to Edw. II., the manors and lands fell to his five coheireesses. The manor of Acton, however, which was held by feudal or military service from the Abbey of Vale Royal in Delamere Forest, had previously descended from Sir Jocelyne de Hellesby Knt., a Crusader with Cœur de Lion, and the patriarch of the family, to his second son, Lord Adam de Hellesby, whose grandson, Lord Ranulph de Acton, would seem to have acquired the name of his manor, and, in fact, adopted a coat of arms entirely different to his paternal coat. The sole daughter and heir of Ranulph was My Lady Maude de Acton, who carried this manor and other Cheshire lands to her husband and third cousin, Lord Adam de Hellesby, the second brother of Sir William, the father of Sir William the Crusader. It then appears that Adam de Hellesby exchanged Acton with his nephew, the latter Sir William, for lands in Helsby and Chorlton, and these, with lands he held in Acton, Bacford, and other places, by grant from his father and elder brother, descended to his son, Sir Richard de Hellesby, Knt., and his posterity, the chief Manor of Helsby, in the meantime, going in equal moieties to the heirs of Sir William the Crusader, the Beestons of Beeston in Cheshire, and the Traffords of Trafford in Lancashire. For a minuter history, however, I shall reserve my pen until the publication of another and very long vellum Roll of Charles the First's time, mentioned at the end of this paper, and which appears to have been substituted for the present smaller one. The latter measures about twelve feet, and is eight inches in breadth, on fine vellum, fastened together by rough twisted vellum thongs; it is worn and eaten a little here and there, but well preserved, even to the strong dark-brown of the writing. A shield of ten quarterings (carefully engraved on Plate XXX.), is emblazoned with its curiously cut mantle, and the motto, "Eu dieu est mon esperance," at the head of the pedigree; above these quarterings being four heater-shaped shields respectively charged with the arms of 1. Helsby, 2. Hatton, 3. Acton, and 4. Cholmondeley. Unlike the generality of pedigrees, the names of each descent, in lieu of the circle, is contained in a folding label or square, with half-open gilded sides, like a book, and several names are sometimes crowded into one square; immediately below, and adjoining, come the heater shields and their impalements; a few triangular banners are scattered up and down, whilst up the main line of the descent spread the green stem and

branches of an oak, with its gilded fruit and verdant leaves of the same notchy shape as we see them in our day, having its root in the centre, apparently, of the Manor of Helsby—a hill being drawn, crowned with a castle, on the one side, and the village on the other, which includes a representation of the Hall or Moat-House. The descent ends with Ranulph Fitz Hugh, and his cousin Richard Fitz William, who were married in Edward Fourth's time, and with some of their brothers and sisters, children and grandchildren, who were certainly living in Henry Eighth's time. At this point several additions have been made, and two generations added in two different hands, the latest being, apparently, of the time of Jac. I or Car. I. Immediately following the additions is an emblazoned shield of sixteen quarterings of the coats of 1. Helsby, 2. Stanley, 3. Bamville, 4. Sylvester, 5. Stourton, 6. Hooton, 7. Leftwich, 8. Haughton, 9. Grosvenor, 10. Mobberley, 11. Downes, 12. Pulford, 13. Harington, 14. Flemyng, 15. Cancefield, and 16. Helsby. From this point downwards follow a series of heater shields slung by belts on the branches of the oak, the centre of the oak being occupied with square shields of quarterings of the female lines. My opinion is however, that this latter part, which is some five feet in length, formed no part, originally, of the pedigree, but was added in the reign of Elizabeth, and my reasons for so thinking are, first, that the original pedigree was brought down to the reign in which it was written, the handwriting being clearly of about Edw. 4th's time, and terminated with the last-mentioned Ranulph and Richard. My grandfather, who was something of an antiquary, had, I believe, an opinion that a portion of the Roll had been lost, which brought the descent down originally a generation or two lower, but that could not be, since on the same skin of vellum, with which the descent ends, room was left for two more generations, and besides, the style of caligraphy is altogether against such a supposition; the vellum also is somewhat fresher, such as might have been added a century later; and again, the quarterings of Stanley (the daughter of a younger son of Hooton), did not come in before 1570; and lastly, I think I can show the very interesting fact that this was a pedigree drawn and engrossed simply for the purpose of some law suit, by a Friar of the neighbouring Priory of Norton, for, on turning to the back of the last of, what I assume to be, the only original skins, is found written in a rather large and plain hand—"Heo est geneologie exhib in Cure dñi Regis apud Westmonast' die mercur' x. post fest' Assump bē marie virgin Anno regnō Henr' Reg' sep a Conquestū ij.—Ex' per Ric' Pole." There is some little ambiguity as to whether the date refers to the time the Roll was produced in Court, or to when the endorsement was made, but in any case these facts do not militate against the hypothesis of the writing being in existence many years before the 2. Hen. 7. I think it highly probable that it had been executed for and used in a former suit, which, indeed, may have been the very identical suit, which was evidently in, if not before the Court, in the 2nd year of the reign of Henry 7., and there is some strength in this opinion when we consider that this was a very disturbed period, and no doubt law-suits of the simplest kind drew

Helsby,
Hooton,
Crispyga,
Helsby,
Hooton,
Hooton



Arms of Helsby, of Helsby, Co. Lancaster.

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|---------------------------------|---|
| Hellesby, of Hellesby. | 7. Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley. |
| Hutton, of Hutton. | 8. Glandeville, Earl Palatine of Chester. |
| Crispyga, of Normandy. | 9. Kingsley, of Kingsley, Hereditary |
| Hellesby, of Acton in Delamere. | Chief Forester of Delamere. |
| Acton, of Acton. | 10. Sylbester, of Stourton. |
| Frodsham, of Frodsham. | 11. Walpass, of Walpass. |
| | 12. Hellesby, or Helsby. |



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their slow length along for years and years, even from Edw. 4th's days to and throughout Hen. 7th's. About a hundred to one hundred and fifty years later, however, another suit, or intended suit, appears to have turned up, which may further illustrate my argument. This was a suit or rather an action at law that Randle, the son of Ranulph Fitz Hugh was apparently intending to bring or defend, previous to which he took counsels opinion. Both case and opinion are written on a sheet of foolscap, and as it is of great interest, particularly to lawyers, as much from the name of the Counsel engaged as from the nature of the subject, and the manner of drawing up the case, I give the following copy:—

16 May 1606.

A Breiffe vewe of the effect of certane Evidences towchinge helaby & other lands & hereditaments in Chesshyre belonging to Randle helaby of the Mote howse gentl^{le} & of other matters whereby it may appeare what right & Interest he hath or ought to have in the Marsh Waits & Comons fisherie & o^r hereditaments of helaby, viz—

Without date
tempore
Ric. 1. or John
A.

Syr Jocelyne Lord of hellesby knyght giveth vnto Richarde sone to Syr John de hellesby knt. his sounne totam terra mea in villa de Hellesby scilicet que vocat' Mares Ley incipiendo &c. cu com pastur' et oib^{us} coimb^{us} aisiaments &c. Habend &c. in aquis viis et in semitis in viuarriis et in molendinis &c. Reddend, inde annuatim mihi et hered^{ibus} meis vnam saggitam ad fest S. Johan Baptist &c.

Without date
Hen. 2.
B.

Syr John de hellesby knt doth geve to Ric^{ard} his sounne totam terr^{am} mea in Hellesby scilicet que vocat' Moteleghe &c. salvo mⁱ et heredib^{us} meis acqua de llewellynes broke &c. Tenend de me, et h. mⁱ &c.

Note thatt Mareley called att this day Marley is nigh the River Meresey & thatt the Water of llewellynes broke is the boundarie betwixt helaby & ffordsham & y^e Moteleghe is p^{ar}cell of helaby halle or as called tyme out of mynd the Mote house & vpon w^{ch} broke ther was in auntiente tymes a milne within Helaby belonging y^e Lords thereof.

11 Ed. 3. 1.
C.
B.

Sir Willm de Hellesby knt then Lord of Helsby & heyre to Sir Willm Lord de hellesby his father the sounne & heire to Alan Lord of hellesby, geve to his cosin (w^{ch} was y^e 2^d sounne to Alan) Adam de hellesbie ducenti acras terr^{am} cu edificiis in villa de hellesbie &c. cu oib^{us} pertinencijs &c. in bosco, in plano in pratis in pascuis in moris in mariscis in turbarijs molendinis in aquis in stagnis in vijs in semitis in servitijs liberorum hominum in hominibus et natiues &c. reddend vna rosa &c.

Note thatt this rent is nott paid att this day. An auncient Rentall doth make mencion of this rent. The half p^{ar}t of this land att this daie belongeth vnto John Savage and y^e reste therof to Mr. helaby with whose demennes of helaby y^e same is occupied. The said Mr. Helaby descendeth from y^e foresaid Adam de hellesby as appereth by diuers evidences w^{ch} are now wrought in a pedigree w^{ch} shall be delivered vnto you speedily.

3 R. 2.

Adam de Hellesby sounne of Alan doth geve to Syr Bertram de hellesby his younger sounne septe acr & terre mee de novo appropiamento in villa de Hellesby pene ad tota vita sua &c., reddend vna' saggit' &c.

3 R. 2.
D.
B.

Sir Richard de hellesby knt. sounne and heyre of Adam geve to Peres de trayffurd et Mawde sorore mee vnu' camp et mesuagiū que vocat' Brukaker &c. infra hiis divisus &c. vqz. ad medin' de streme de llewellne &c., et cu coim pastur' ad oīū averia sua et hoc in moris, &c.

This land is knowen to this day & is nowe called Troffordesaker & was of late purchased by S^r John Savage of Rockesavage knt, the rent is lost but there yeldeth also a rent servisse of a day sheringe in harvest. There is lykewise another dede from Adam to Syr Reginalde de hellesby knt. another sounne butt the copie is not now to be founde.

11 Hen. 4.

Johes de Hellesby & Lucye his wyffe soror Johan sauvage de

Clyffetone ded releas &c. Will Venables de Doneham Massey totū ius arm et clamū q^d, &c., in illis terris et vastis cu ptinent q^d p^{re}deus Will pet ex dono feffamento Rādi de hellesby pater me fīl Ric^o de hellesby milit^r katherine vx^r p^{re}ci Rādi Thoma de hellesby milit^r frat^r p^{re}ci Rādi Will de hellesby clerc^r Edward Vernon et Angillyn vx eius soror^r p^{re}ci Rādi in Villa de hellesby Habend, &c., Will Venables inde confe-plein^r &c. to the vses conteyned in another dede &c.

This was a grete portion butt not all hellesby lands helde by John de hellesby. Willm Venables Baron of Dunham M. geve the seizin thereof to Willm de Beestone who held land there as Lord of moytie of the Manour by right of his grete father his mother y^e Ladye Mawde y^e doghter & coheyre of Sir Peers de thornetone knt & his wyffe the Ladye Lucy de hellesby doghter & coheir to S^r Willm the cozyn of y^e aforesayde S^r Rychd. the grete father of the sayde J^ohn fil Rādi.

12. Hen. VI.
E.
B.

Johes de Hellesbe & Randolp^h de hellesbe his sonne & heire apparent doth geve to John le Tayleur Ryc^o le burges John le Smythe & others et heredit^r &c. dūa bouvat^e terre in helesbe vocat^r, &c., Tenend, &c., cu comun pastur^r, &c., reddend x^d.

This land is called the Taylors at this day & was of late the inheritance of one Ales Taylor deceased who paid no rent: The same is now y^e land of Thomas hellesby gent^r elder son^e & heire apparent of Mr. hellesby who purchased y^e same & settled itt with o^r lan le, when hee married the doghter of Mr. Rotter of kyngsley halle Esq^r.

10. Ed. IV.
E.
B.

Willms Hellesby of Hellesby Esqr. doth geve to Hugh hellesby of Chester gent^r his brother & Mabel Starkey his wyfe et heredit^r, &c., oma terr^r mee in villa hellesby—scilicet vocat^r Ladyes Walke &c. quod Johan Peocke qudm tenuit de d^{na} Lucy hellesby avia me & ex dono feffamento Rādi hellesby of hellesby Esq. pater me &c., cu^r coi pastur^r oib^r averijs, &c.

1. Ed. 5.

Willms Hellesby of hellesby Esqr. doth geve to Johan Vernon de haslyngton Esq., &c., omia terras &c. cu coi pastur^r &c. in^r Actone &c. to vses conteyned in an other dede.

These pecs of Evidences I rec^d of the heres of Mr. Vernons feffees viz, Sir Hugh Beeseton of Beeseton knt y^e present feffee in truste (& must have them redelivered vnto him) &c. w^{ch} doe im.... lands & comons in y^e possession of Mr. Hellesby.

M^d that the said Mr. Hellesby hath gotten in his time vpon the waste in Hellesby stones for his milne, digged sodds for brickylnes &c. gotten sande, & his tenents have digged & soe doe vpon the waste Turffs sodds &c. without contradiction, & have taken in some p^{ts} of the waste & enclosed them. &c.

I have Adviesly perused theise Copyes & In my opinio they do veri plainlye Argue that the Auncestor of Mr. hellesby had An In^rerost in the waste of hellesby & that especially by these fore w^{ch} are noted in the margent by this mark S. & especially by the first second & third the first being a grant of 200 acres of land, the second of a feild & house, & the third And most material in my mind being A grant of 2 bouantes which being so late as 13. hen. 6 argueth when taken with the first An estate in the granteis in the soyle of the same comonable lands.

Nevertheles, I do not hence perceiue w^{ch} part of the waste hath ben claumed or doth belong by these deeds or eni deeds nor that there hath been use or proffit Injoyed for Any portioⁿ And in Case of special pleading it will bee very difficult to plead the title to the soyle.

f^{or} better Ifo^rmatioⁿ wherein It were conuenient to serch the Records of the tower And as I think those would declare who of Auncient time was or were lords of that toun or manor before Sir Jocelyne of Hellesby And if t^{hat} portion of the waste & fishery were then part of the said manor or of firodsham.

HUMFRAY DAUENPORT

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This was the style of a Counsellor's opinion in that day, and it is remarkable how little, in form, it is removed from the present—the moderns usually commencing "I have perused" &c., "and am of opinion" &c.—proving how purely conservative are the lawyers. Certainly they are the least destructive of all mankind, as the bundles of apparently useless, dirty, mouldy papers in their chambers and offices so strongly attest. Besides, no race ever revered half so much their great predecessors, whom they called up to a recent date "sages of the law," and to whose decisions, from learned and hoary Glanville, Bracton, and Fleta, revered Fitzherbert, and honored Littleton, they bow with humility and affection even to this day. It is to be regretted that all these abstracts of charters were not fully set out in the case, or brief, as the Attorneys called it in those times, but I have one or two of the originals in my possession, also a letter of Sir Humphrey Davenport's, which I regret, however, at present I cannot find, for I am under the impression that it relates entirely to this case, but, what is more interesting, mentions the fact of the pedigree here described being the identical pedigree laid before him, and which has no doubt done other legal duty, for a somewhat amusing letter of 1666, from a Richard frost, apparently an Attorney of Chester, indicates the beginning of more law, but this time on the equitable side of the dreadful machine of justice. These, however, I hope to give on some future occasion, but I may include in this article the copy of an ancient and somewhat picturesque description of the principal boundaries of Helsby and Frodsham.

A NOTE OF THE BORDARIES OF THE WASTE LANDE BETWIXTE THE LORDE
OF FPRODSHAM AND HELSBIE.

"And for fprodsham to begin at haspellwell to ffinchehille and be following a little the brook called llewelyns brooke straight along to a gate called the door gappe which brooke is turned another way by a new gutter or dich and then down a stonie waie to Calverscrofte and then running on the lefte hand to the Ringyarde of Helsbie leading along to the same ringyarde to Heymore or Wallsmore and following the same Ringyarde to a lane called the Rake but interrupted by Helsbye mere by reason of a p'cell of land called the 5. Butts and then by following the same Ringyarde to Hapsforde brooke.

"The bondaries of Helesby to begin at a certaine marke fixed att llewlyns brooke being the p'ticon between fprodsham Alvanley and helsbie at the end of an old dyche and then followinge a littel of the same brooke where in antient tyme the Crosse and banner hath byne receved in the midst of the same brooke by fprodsham men at a meese between the lordshyps and possescon hath been receiued in their p'ambulacon and then along the same brooke to Dane mere lane and where in former tyme the bakerys of Weste chester hath sold bread unto the neighbours thereabout, they Chester bakerys might not sell any within the liberties of fprodsham, and so still followinge the said brooke in closinge forthe the tenements of Helesby the seuerall p'cells of land called Lee moores or Washmore by the borders of fprodsham march, Ince marsh, Eltone march, Hapsforde more, allsoe that they saith the

same long agoe hath byn carried to Helsby burne, alsoe the said brooke hath formerly runne another waie, that is to say down a p'ce of land called the Rydges and not where it doth at this p'sente as the ffrodesham men affyrme.

"Mem—that the said helsbye burne is nigh Maister Randle helsbie his howse and passeth by an antiente orcharde of trees app'tenant thereof."

This description would be written about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Helsby Mere probably means Helsby moore or marsh, on the banks of the broad river Mersey, and Helsby burn is, I think, wholly forgotten; at all events some years ago I made enquiries about it in vain. Neither it nor Maister Randle Helsbie's howse are to be found *temp.* Victoria. The latter, called indifferently Helsby Hall or the Moat House, was greatly damaged by fire about the reign of Car. I. and wholly destroyed the beginning of the last century, when the remains of the first conflagration were occupied as a farm house. A rude stone carving of the arms quarterly with Hatton is the only stone left, and this, I believe, was picked up years after the last fire, and had probably adorned some chimney-piece, for it was gilded and colored. Not a soul, as far as I can learn, has any tradition of the old habitation, but the plough may some day turn up its site. The Cross and Banner above referred to consisted, according to tradition, of the Helsby Banner, that is, a yellow silk, bearing St. Andrew's Cross (a Saltier) sable, and this I have heard used to be exchanged for the Frodsham Banner, a white silk, bearing an enrailed Cross (charged with five stars) sable. The name Helsby was, I have no doubt, given by the Danes in early Saxon times to the Township, which is very picturesque and romantic looking, and it is not improbable that "Dane Mere Lane" took its name from those rough old sea-kings. I think thirteen counties may be seen from Helsby Tor, the old village nestles at its feet, and a two mile walk through the Manor brings you to the wide-spreading Mersey, on the banks of which, a little higher up, once stood lonely Stanlawe, the mother of Whalley Abbey.

To return, however, to Davenport's old case. It will be observed that a Mill belonged at that date to Randle Helsby, and either the same, or another, is referred to in the first Note. I think it probable that the one on Llewellyns Brook was in very early times an old Water Mill, and is simply mentioned in this note to shew more fully the rights of the ancient lords, and that Mr. Helsby's was a Wind Mill. At this day, however, neither Wind, Water Mill, or even Llewellyn's Brook is to be found, but there is a Wind Mill in Hapsford, situate just within the eastern boundary line of the latter township and the township of Helsby, which may have replaced the ancient Helsby Wind Mill. The brook no longer bears its old name, but it flows (if not as wide deep and strong perhaps as of old) as the eastern boundary of Helsby from Frodsham, and other townships. I think it most probable that its name came from the last Welsh Prince, for two reasons, one being that the daughter of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, was wife of the last of the reigning Earls Palatine of Chester, and

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whom she is reported to have poisoned; the other reason being that on the forfeiture of the Manor and Lordship of Frodsham by Robert de Frodsham, for slaying some favorite Lord of the King (John), it was granted by Edw. I., in 1279, to David brother of the Prince of Wales, but he being attainted of High Treason in the same year, it was again forfeited to the crown, and among the Inquisitors appointed on that occasion was Richard de Hellesby, the Richard Fitz-John of this pedigree, and Randle de Acton his cousin, and it is not a little singular that, if my supposition should be right, a closer Welsh connection existed at about this time, for Adam Fitz Alan de Hellesby is *temp.* Ric. 2, or thereabouts, found giving lands to the Chester Abbey as follows—"Ad de Hellesby de terra in Chorleton (Gilberto cognato suo fil. Walei p'c de Frodesham." Who is the father of Gilbert (the kinsman of Adam de Hellesby) here described as *Walei*, the prince, or chief (?) of Frodsham? The latter place it must be remembered was important; it had its castle (burnt down *temp.* Car. 2.) Helsby stood between it and Chester, and on Helsby Hill stood high in the air a castle, which would however be a minor defence to Beeston and Chester against the ravages of the Welsh. The christian name of Edward Vernon mentioned in the case does not appear in any pedigree, and the Charter of 2 Hen. IV. must have been entirely overlooked from first to last, or very slovenly perused, as also must that of 10 Edw. IV., which states Hugh Hellesby to be of Chester. I have seen in an ancient Charter a piece of wood-land called the Ladye Beatrix's Walk or Bower, and I have no doubt it refers to Beatrix de Hatton, the wife of Alan de Hellesby, and is the same spot referred to in the Charter of 10. Edw. IV. as the Ladyes Walke.

The note to the Charter of 12. Edw. fil. Ed. referring to the pedigree, without doubt alluded to this French one, which, as before remarked, is mentioned in Davenport's letter. This note shews, I think, the care with which it was then treasured, and doubtless some friend travelling London-wards, or even a special Messenger, would carry it to the Temple, where Sir Humphrey Davenport's chambers were situated. Sir Humphrey was a son of the house of Davenport, of Davenport, or one of its younger houses, and was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench or Common Pleas, I think *temp.* Jac. I.

Finally, I am under the impression that this old pedigree descended to John Helsby, the eldest son and co-heir of Thomas *temp.* Car. I, and was afterwards recovered from this John's son or grandson by John Helsby, of Kingsley Hall, Cheshire, the grandson of Thomas, and that in consequence of the former circumstance a large, new, and more elaborate pedigree (containing numerous copies of Charters) was prepared for Randolph, the second son and co-heir of Thomas, by a Herald Painter in Chester, and which bears date 1645, and which has been printed with great exactitude in Dr. Howard's "*Miscellanea Genealogica*" (together with a *fac-simile* engraving of the large shield of quarterings emblazoned at its head), and a copy of which, in English, with a minute description, some time ago given by the Rosicrucian Society, will appear in some future number of the "*RELIQUARY*."



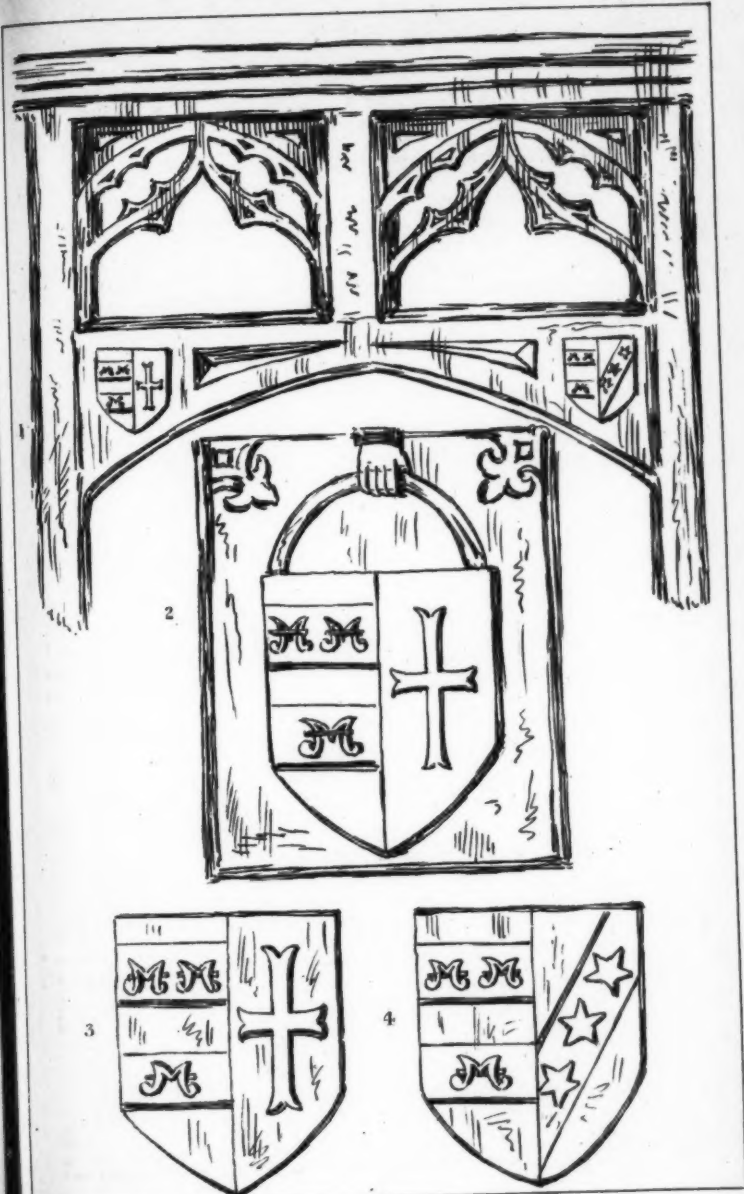
CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BRACKENFIELD, DERBYSHIRE.

BY GLADWIN TURBUTT, ESQ.

A FEW observations respecting this ancient edifice may perhaps interest the readers of the RELIQUARY. Its situation is peculiar and striking. It stands in a lonely enclosure, overgrown with bracken and gorse bushes, on the slope, and just below the summit, of one of the projecting buttresses of the long ridge of hills which bounds the vale of Scarsdale on the west. The view from this point is extensive; no less than sixteen churches being clearly to be discerned from it. Hardwick Hall, Bolsover Castle, and Wingfield Manor also form conspicuous features in the scene, which extends to the woods of Annesley and to Sherwood Forest.

The Chapel is literally built into the side of the hill, which must have been excavated for the purpose, the ground rising 9 ft. (*i. e.*, to within 3 ft. of the eaves of the building) at the west end. It is a parallelogram, 45 ft. by 21, externally, with a south porch, and bell turret on the west gable, which appears to be older than the rest and exhibits Norman features. The whole is built in excellent ashlar masonry of the gritstone of the neighbourhood, and roofed with heavy stone slates. The windows are all square-headed, the eastern consisting of four lights with plain chamfered mullions. The chancel, 10 ft. long by 16 wide, is not marked externally, but, internally, it is divided from the nave by a rood screen, of open tracery (late perpendicular), the spandrels of the central doorway* being ornamented with

* The arch over the doorway of this screen is shown on Plate XXXII., fig. 1. In the spandrels are the shields of arms drawn on a larger scale on the same Plate, figs. 3 and 4. The arms, fig. 3, are those of Willoughby—*Or*, on two bars, *gules*, three waver bougets, *argent*; impaling *Bea*, or *Beck*, of Pleasley, the coheiresses of whom (who were nieces of Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham) married Willoughby and



Edwin Tuckwell, Esq.

HOLY TRINITY CHAPEL, BRACKENFIELD. DETAILS.

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two shields. (See Plate XXXII., figs. 1, 3, and 4). The nave, 29 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft., is fitted with rude oak benches, perfectly plain, except one, the end of which is decorated with an incised carved shield suspended from a hand.* (Plate XXXII., fig. 2). The cross on the east gable is modern, as are also the font, pulpit and reading desk, which latter are quite unworthy of the place. The size and shape of the original stone altar is marked by the masonry left in the rough under the east window, and to the north of the latter is a square-headed recess, with a projecting base, apparently used for a credence. The porch is quite plain, with a square-headed doorway, and is fitted up with stone seats on both sides. The chapel formerly possessed two bells, which, according to the village tradition, were taken away by Oliver Cromwell! I ought not to omit to mention the beautiful spring of the purest water which bursts out very near the building, and which, possibly, was the cause of its erection on this spot, so remote from the abode of man. The chapel has been disused since the year 1857, at which time a new church, more conveniently situated in the valley below, was consecrated. There is, I understand, no record of the consecration of the more ancient edifice in the registry at Lichfield.

In connection with this chapel it may be worth while to record two peculiar customs which I remember to have prevailed there. The women all sat on the north side of the chapel, and the men on the south, except in the chancel, where that distinction did not prevail. On Trinity Sunday (the Wakes Sunday) the people used to flock in great numbers to the spot, and not only was the chapel crowded, but the hill side as well, so that it almost presented the appearance of a fair.

OWTHORPE, AND THE HUTCHINSONS.

BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

THE village of Owthorpe, stands on a small eminence in the vale of Belvoir, near the foot of that range of hills, which runs through the south-eastern part of Nottinghamshire, known as the Wolds. It consists of a cluster of not more than twenty houses, and a church of inconsiderable size; the Hall, which was long the seat of the Hutchinsons, was pulled down a few years ago. The family of Hutchinson was originally seated at Cowlam, near Driffield, in Yorkshire, and a pedigree drawn up by Henry St. George traces back to Bernard Hutchinson, of Cowlam, Esq., who lived in the reign of King Edward I. (anno 1282). This gentleman's great-great-grandson Anthony Hutchinson, of Cowlam, had a numerous family by Isabel Harvie, his second wife. Thomas Hutchinson, his second son, purchased a large estate at Owthorpe, from the Wasteneyas of Headon, and made it his

Harcourt—*Gules*, a cross moline, *argent*, (Bishop Bec adopted *ermine* for the cross, but the arms of the coheiresses were as here given). Fig. 4 are Willoughby, as before, impaling on a bend sinister, three mullets

* The shield from the bench end is shown on fig. 2, Plate XXXII. The arms are the same as described above, viz., Willoughby impaling Bec.

place of residence. His great-grandson, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., of Owthorpe, married Jane, the daughter of Henry Sacheverell, Esq., of Ratcliffe-upon-Soar. Mrs. Hutchinson's brother, Henry Sacheverell, Esq., dying without male issue, he bequeathed his estates to her son, Sir Thomas Hutchinson, to the exclusion of his own daughter, who was married, contrary to her father's wishes, to Roger Columbello, Esq., of Darley, in Derbyshire. However, Sir Thomas, unwilling to be thus possessed of what should have been his cousin's inheritance, divided the property between Mrs. Columbello and himself. Sir Thomas Hutchinson appears to have been a man of considerable eminence in Nottinghamshire. In 1625 he was elected representative of the county in Parliament, and was afterwards imprisoned for his opposition to the King; being released he was again elected in 1639, and continued one of the Knights of the Shire until his death. He only left Owthorpe and a portion of the estates to his eldest son, Col. John Hutchinson, and the greater part was left to his son, by his second wife. It is stated on good authority, that the motive for thus disposing of his property, was displeasure at the active part which his eldest son took against his Sovereign: this is, however, denied by Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson. Sir Thomas was twice married, first, to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, by whom he had two sons, John and George; and, second, to Catharine; daughter of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He died in London, August 18, 1643, and lies buried within the altar-rails in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden. His eldest son, John, was born in September, 1616, and the circumstances of his birth are somewhat remarkable. That year there had been a great drought, by reason of which, Sir Thomas Hutchinson could not obtain sufficient provender for his horses at Owthorpe, and he was compelled to remove to Nottingham, for the winter, about three weeks before the birth of his child was expected. However, on the journey to Nottingham, Lady Hutchinson, being in her coach and seeing her husband in some danger from the mettled horse he was riding, took a fright, and was confined the next day. The child being thus prematurely born continued weakly during infancy. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and left that University when about 20 years of age. He appears to have early entertained Puritanical views, and the following is related of him by his wife as taking place when he was but 23 years old; and may be quoted as an example of the fanaticism of the times.

"The Parliament had made orders to deface the images in all churches: within two miles of his house there was a church, where Christ upon the crosse, the virgin, and John, had bene fairly sett up in a windore over the altar, and sundry other superstitious paintings, of the priest's owne ordering were drawne upon the walls. When the order for razing out those reliques of superstition came, the priest only tooke downe the heads of the images, and laid them carefully up in his closett, and would have had the church officers to have certified that the thing was done according to order; whereupon they came to Mr. Hutchinson, and desir'd him that he would take the paynes to come and view their church, which he did, and upon discourse with

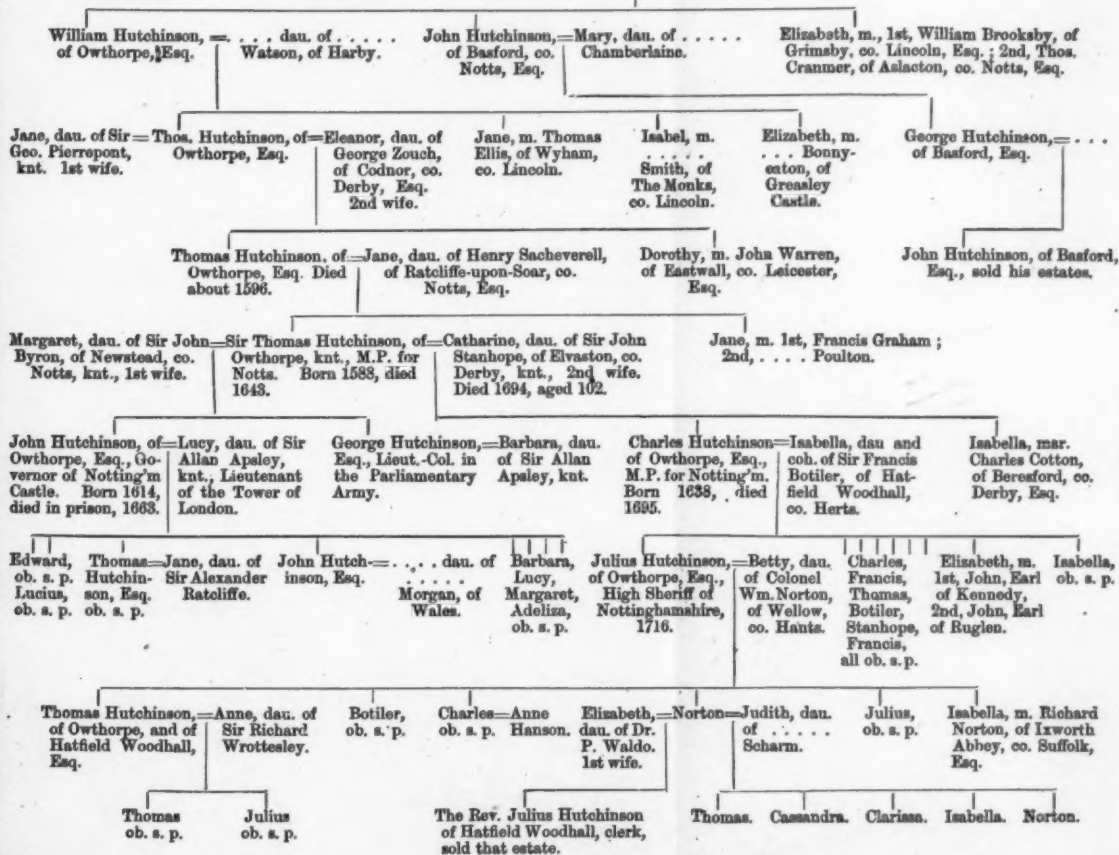
PEDIGREE OF HUTCHINSON, OF OWTHORPE.

PLATE XXXIII



ARMS.—Per pale, *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant, *argent*, between ten crosses crosslet, *or*.
 CREST.—A cockatrice, with wings expanded *azure*, combed, wattled, and membered, *or*.

Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, co. Notts, Esq., = dau. and h. . . . Drax,
 second son of Anthony Hutchinson, of Cowiam, of Kinolton, co. Notts.
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the parson, persuaded him to blott out all the superstitious payntings, and brake the images in the glasse; which he consented to, but being ill-affected, was one of those who began to brand Mr. Hutchinson with the name of Puritane."

He soon afterwards openly showed his opposition to King Charles, and whilst residing in Nottingham, refused to allow the General of his Majesty's army to be quartered at his house, and insulted the Quarter-master who brought him the order. A warrant being issued for his apprehension, he left Nottingham for his father's house at Owthorpe. Four or five days afterwards he was surprised at Stanton Manor, about three miles from Owthorpe (which was the house of Mr. Needham, a noted Puritan), by Sir Lewis Dives and a party of horse; he contrived to escape from the house by a back window, and concealed himself in a gorse cover near.* In 1642, he accepted a commission in the Parliamentary army as Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Pierrepont's regiment of foot, and his brother George was his major. In 1643, he was appointed Governor of Nottingham Castle, which place he long defended with gallantry, although it was at that time in a ruinous condition and insufficiently supplied. Colonel Hutchinson distinguished himself throughout the whole of the wars, and at their conclusion gave up the duties of a soldier for those of a statesman. So great was his zeal, that he went so far as to be one of those who sat in judgment on their King, and signed the warrant for his execution. In the Long Parliament he represented the county of Nottingham, together with Gervase Pigot, Esq., of Thrumpton. After this Parliament had been dissolved, the Colonel retired to his house at Owthorpe, and bestirred himself no more in public affairs. He appears to have amused himself with laying out and planting his grounds, and rebuilding his house and the church. After the Restoration, through the interests of Sir Allen Apsley, his wife's father, he (*Regicide* as he was) was included in the Act of Oblivion, and his estates remained with his family. He was, however, afterwards imprisoned, and died in confinement at Sandowne Castle, in Kent, September 1, 1663. His remains were removed to Owthorpe, and interred in the church there. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir Allan Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London for King Charles the First, and had issue, four sons, and four daughters. Mrs. Hutchinson was a woman endowed with considerable talent, and wrote a memoir of her husband, from which, part of this brief account is taken. The estate at Owthorpe being much encumbered, was sold by this lady and her son, to Charles Hutchinson, Esq. (half-brother to the Colonel) who represented the borough of Nottingham, in Parliament, in 1690-95. His grandson, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., of Owthorpe, directed by his will that the estate should be sold; accordingly in 1773 it was purchased by Sir George Smith Bromley, Bart., and the Hutchinsons of Owthorpe were known no more.

* Stanton Manor, now used as a farm-house, is a long brick building of tolerable size, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, part of which still remains. It was the property, and the occasional seat, of the family of Parson, baronets; but it now belongs to Major Lowe, who inherited it from his father.

Although the Hutchinsons (with the exception of Sir Thomas) never advanced beyond the rank of "esquire," yet Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire" shows us that they were possessed from time to time of very considerable estates in the county, and they intermarried with some of the best families in the neighbourhood. They appear to have won the general respect and esteem of all around them during the whole period of their residence at Owthorpe. As a striking proof of this, when Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., directed that his estates should be sold, the tenants immediately offered a large advance of their rents to the representatives of the family, so that they should repurchase the property and continue to reside amongst them.

Owthorpe Hall stood on the east side of the village, in a delightful situation, commanding most beautiful views of the vale of Belvoir, and the surrounding hills. Of the original family mansion (which was taken down by Colonel Hutchinson about the year 1650) we have no account, but the Hall erected by him, on the site of the old one, was in existence so recently as to enable a tolerably perfect description to be given. It was a large square mansion, very substantially built, but with little ornament. On the south side was a broad flight of steps leading into the great hall, which occupied the whole of the centre of the house; this hall was lighted by two windows on the south side, and by one, of unusually large dimensions, on the north; in it was a large staircase and a gallery, which served as an orchestra, both for the hall and the ball room, which was partly over it. On the right hand side of the hall were three handsome reception rooms, and on the left, a suite of apartments commonly occupied by the family. At one time the house contained a very good collection of paintings and other works of art, of which Colonel Hutchinson was particularly fond, for when King Charles's collection was sold by order of the Parliament, he purchased a part to the amount of between £1,000 and £1,500: the King's pictures were of course taken from him after the Restoration. When the Hutchinsons left Owthorpe, there remained only a few family portraits, the best of which were those of Colonel Hutchinson, Lucy, his wife, and Sir Thomas Hutchinson. The gardens are said to have been very tastefully laid out. On the east side of the house the three reception rooms opened on to a terrace, which encircled a large bowling green; beyond this was the flower garden, which was flanked by shrubberies. On the north side was a lake, and there were reservoirs for fish and decoys for wild fowl. Shortly after the property was sold, the Hall was used as a farm house, and the gardens became neglected, so that, some years before the house was taken down, but little remained of them. Now, house and gardens are entirely swept away, and a few grassy mounds and plantations are all that are left to remind us of the once well-known Hutchinsons of Owthorpe.

I will conclude my remarks with a Pedigree of the family (Plate XXXIII.), compiled from the one previously mentioned as having been drawn up by Henry St. George, with additions from Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," and other sources.

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DEED RELATING TO WILLIAM KNIGHT, "POTT MAKER," 1690.

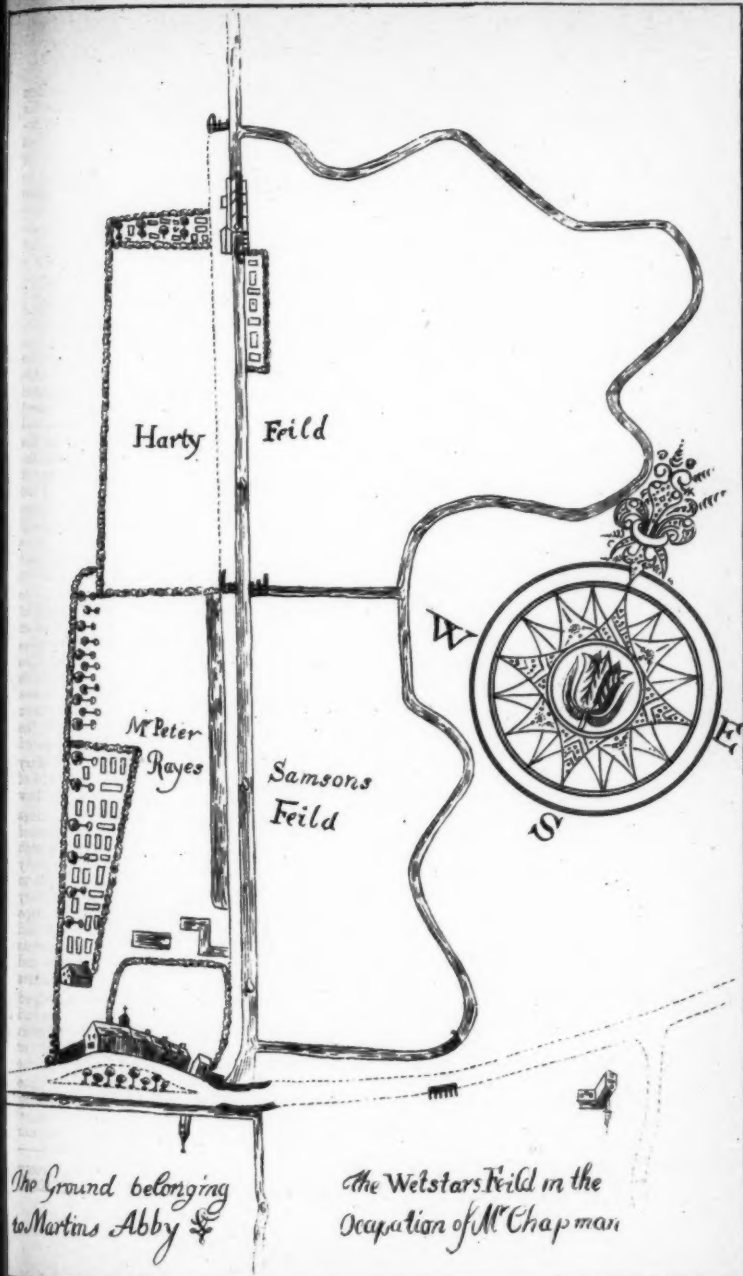
THE following highly interesting and curious deed, in the possession of the Editor, gives information as to a potter, and his works, of whom before no mention has been made. The "potter" is "*William Knight, of the Parish of St. Buttolph Without, Aldgate, London, Pottmaker,*" who, it appears, was a maker of "*white ware,*" and the premises conveyed to him by this deed, which were situated "by the river running from Merton Mill to Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey," consisted in part of a mill, "*used for a colour mill for grinding colours for the glazeing of white ware*" made by him. The deed is altogether one of the most interesting contributions to the history of the ceramic art in England which has of late been made.

The Editor will feel particularly obliged by any information relating to William Knight, the potter, or to his productions in white ware, or otherwise; and also as to the other parties named in the deed, especially as to John Campion, Pewterer, of London.

This Indenture, made the Tenth Day of March, ANNO DOM. 1690, and in the Third Yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigns Lord and Lady William and Mary King and Queene of England Scotland France and Ireland &c. BETWEEN Mary Crispe of the parish of St. Andrewe Holborne in the County of Middx Widow late wife of Ellis Crispe late of Wimbledon in the County of Surry Esquire Deceased and Samuel Crispe of the Inner Temple London Gent. Son and Heire of the said Ellis Crispe of the One part And William Knight of the Parish of St. Buttolph without Aldgate London Pottmaker of the Other part WITNESSETH That For and in Consideration of the Sume of Seaven Hundred Pounds of lawfull mony of England heretofore to the said Ellis Crispe and the said Mary Crispe (by the name of Mary his wife) or one of them paid by the said William Knight And in Consideration of the Sume of Five Shillings to the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe or one of them in hand at or before th^e ensealing and delivery of these presents by the said William Knight well and truly paid The Receipt of which severall Sumes they the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe doe hereby respectively Acknowledge Testifie and Declare And thereof and of and from every part and parcell thereof Doe hereby severally and respectively Release Acquitt and Discharge the said William Knight his Heirs Executors and Administrators and every of them by these presents And in pursuance of a Covenant for further Assurances of the Lands Mill and Hereditaments hereinafter mentioned or intended to be Released or Conveyed made by and from the said Ellis Crispe for himself and for the said Mary Crispe (by the name of Mary his wife) and for the Heires and Assigns of the said Ellis Crispe to the said William Knight his Heires and Assigns Contained in an Indenture bearing date on or about the Four and Twentieth day of July Anno Domini One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty and Three and in the Five and Thirtieth Yeare of the Raigne of the late King Charles the Second made or mentoned to be made Between the said Ellis Crispe and the said Mary Crispe (by the name of Mary his wife) of the One part and the said William Knight of the Other part And for diverse other good Causes and Considerations them the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe thereunto moueing THEY the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe HAVE Bargained Sold Released and Confirmed And by these presents Doe Bargaine Sell Release and Confirme unto the said William Knight (in his actual possession now being) and to his Heires and Assigns ALL Those Five Closes or Parcells of Meadow Ground Containing by Estimation Fifteene Acres be the same more or lesse lyeing neare and adjoyneing to the River running from Merton Mill to Wandsworth in the County of Surry Together with the Mill Erected on part of the said Fifteen Acres formerly used for a Fulling Mill and Brasill Mill and now and of late used for a Colour Mill for Grinding Colours for the Glazeing of White Ware And also the Watercourses Ponds Mill Ponds Floodgates Wayes Waters Comodities and Appurtenances to the said Mill

and Premises or any of them belonging or of right apperteneing All which Premises now are and late were in the tenure or occupaton of the said William Knight his Tennants or Assignes And are Scituate lyeing and being in the said Parish of Wimbledon in the said County of Surrey AND also all the Land Mill and Hereditaments with the appurtenances which in or by One Indenture bearing date the Fourth day of November Anno Domini One Thousand Six Hundred Seaventy and Three And in the Five and Twentieth Yeare of the Raigne of the late King Charles the Second made Betweene the said Ellis Crispe of the One part and John Campion of London Pewterer and the said William Knight of the Other part were or were mentioned to be demised granted and to Farm letten by the said Ellis Crispe unto the said John Campion and William Knight All which premises doe abutt on the Southside towards the Highway on the Westside towards the Land late of the said Ellis Crispe late in the occupaton of Joseph Walton William Mason and Edward Hubbard on the Northside towards Biggery Road and on the Eastside towards the Old River All which Land Mill and Premises are Platted Sett out and drawne and butted and bounded in a Plott or scheame to these presents annexed* (EXCEPT and allwayes reserved out of this Present Release or Conveyance unto the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe and the Heires of the said Samuel The Royalty of Fishing and free leave liberty and lycense to and for the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe and the Heires of the said Samuel and her his and their Servants to come into and upon the premises hereby Released or Conveyed to Fish at all seasonable and convenient times.) And the Revercon and Revercons Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and Profitts of all and singular the Premises and of every part and parcell thereof And all the Estate Right Tythe Interest Revercon Inheritance Trust Property Profit Clayme and Demand whatsoever of them the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe or either of them of into and out of the Premises hereby menconed or intended to be Released or Conveyed and every or any part or parcell thereof Together with true Coppyes (to be made at the costs and charges of the said William Knight his Heirs or Assignes) of all such Deeds Evidences and Writeings (now in the hands custody or possession of the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe or which they or either of them may or can come at without Suite in Law) as doe relate to or concerne the Premises hereby menconed or intended to be bargained and sold joynly with other the Lands Tenements or Hereditaments of them the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe or either of them All which Premises hereby menconed or intended to be bargained Sold Released and Confirmed were heretofore bargained sold released and confirmed or otherwise Conveyed unto the said William Knight his Heires and Assignes to his and their own use and behoofe for ever by and from the said Ellis Crispe and the said Mary his wife by Indentures of Lease and Release bearing date the Three and Twentieth and Four and Twentieth dayes of July Anno Domini One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty aud Three and in the said Five and Thirtieth Yeare of the Raigne of the said late King Charles the Second made or menconed to be made Betweene the said Ellis Crispe and the said Mary Crispe by the name of Mary his wife of the One part and the said William Knight of the Other part and by other good and sufficient Conveyances or Assurances in the Law And also together with all Messuages Tenements Houses Erections and Buildings Sythence erected and built upon the said Fifteen Acres of Land or any part thereof with their Appurtenances TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the premises (Except before Excepted) Unto the said William Knight his Heires and Assignes To the only use and behoofe of the said William Knight his Heires and Assignes for Ever and to and for noe other use or uses intents or purposes whatsoever AND THE SAID Mary Crispe for herselfe her Heires Executors and Admstrators And the said Samuel Crispe for himselfe his Heires Executors and Admstrators Doe respectively Covenant and Agree to and with the said William Knight his Heires and Assignes by these presents That it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said William Knight his Heires and Assignes peaceably and quietly to Have Hold Occupy Possesse and Enjoy the premises with the appurtenances hereby bargained and sold or menconed to be hereby bargained and sold and to receive have and take the Rents Issues and Profitts thereof to his and their owne Use and Uses without the lawfull Lett Suite Trouble Molestation Eviction Disturbance or Interruption of or by the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe or either of them their or either of their Heires or Assignes or the Heires and Assignes of the said Ellis Crispe or the Heires or Assignes of Rowland Wilson Esquire Dec^d late Grandfather of the said Ellis Crispe Or of or by any other person or persons claymeing or to clayme by from or under the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe or by from or under the said Ellis Crispe or Rowland Wilson or any or either of them in any manner

* This plan is in possession of my friend, Mr. T. Hughes, F.S.A., to whose courtesy I am indebted for permission to make the reduced copy of a portion on Plate XXXIV.



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of wise And that Free and Cleare and freely and clearly Acquitted Exonerated and Discharged Or otherwise by the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe their Heires and Assignes from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently Saved Defended and kept harmelesse and Indemnified of and from All and all manner of former and other Guifts Grants Bargaines Sales or Conveyances (Other than such as are hereinbefore menconed) Mortgages Joyntures Dowres Right and Tytle of Dower Uses Wills Intayles Recognizances Statutes Merchant and of the Staple Judgements Executons Extents Seizures Forfeitures Debts to the Crowne and of and from all other Charges Estates Tytles Troubles and Incumbrances whatsoever had made comitted done or suffered or to be had made committed done or suffered by the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe or either of them respectively their Heires or Assignes or by the said Ellis Crispe and Rowland Wilson or either of them or any clayming by from or under them either or any of them in any manner of wise AND FARTHER That the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe either of them their and either of their Heires and Assignes and all and every other person and persons claymeing or to clayme by from or under the said Mary Crispe and Samuel Crispe or either of them or the said Rowland Wilson or Ellis Crispe shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter within the Space of Seaven Yeares at the Request Costs and Charges in the Law of the said William Knight his Heires or Assignes make doe acknowledge leavy execute and suffer or cause and procure to be made done acknowledged leavyed executed and suffered unto him and them such further or other lawfull and reasonable Act and Acts Deed and Deeds Conveyance and Conveyances Assurance and Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the further and better Conveying Assuring Surety and Sure makeing of the Premises with the appurtenances hereby bargained sold or released and every part and parcell thereof unto the said William Knight his Heires and Assignes to his and their owne use and uses Bee it by Fine or Fines Recovery or Recoveries with single double or treble Voucher or Vouchers over Deed or Deeds Inrolled or not Inrolled Release Confirmacon or by all or any of those wayes or meanes or by any other wayes or meanes whatsoever As by the said William Knight his Heires or Assignes or his or their Councell Learned in the Laws shalbee reasonably devised or advised and required Soe as such farther Assurance shall contayne noe further or other Warranty or Covenants then only against the partyes thereunto and for and concerning their own acts only and soe as the Person or Persons making such farther Assurance shall not be Compelled or Compellable to Travell farther than the Citys of London or Westminster in Case they Inhabit within Seaven Miles thereof or else farther than Seaven Miles from the Place of his or their abode for the doing thereof AND IT IS hereby Covenanted Declared and fully agreed by and betweene all and every the Partyes to these presents for them and their Heires That all and every Fine and Fines Conveyance and Conveyances Assurance and Assurances in the law whatsoever already had made levyed acknowledged executed or suffered or hereafter to be had made levyed acknowledged executed or suffered by or betweene the said Partyes to these presents or whereunto they or any of them are or shalbee Party or Partyes Of or concerning the premises hereby menconed or intended to be Released or Confirmed unto the said William Knight his Heires or Assignes intirely by themselves or joyntly with any other Lands Tenements or Hereditaments whatsoever shalbee and Enure and shall be adjudged deemed construed expounded and taken to be and enure and is and are hereby declared to be and enure as to the said severall Closes Mill and other the premises with the appurtenances hereby menconed or intended to be Released or Conveyed To the use and behoefe of the said William Knight his Heires and Assignes and to and for noe other use or uses intents or purposes whatsoever IN WITNESS whereof The said parties to these present Indentures Interchangeably have Sett their Hands and Seales Dated the Day and Yeare First above written.

MARY CRISP.

SAMUEL CRISP.

The deed, which is sealed with the arms of Crisp, is thus attested on the back, "Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

JOHN WALKER,	} Servts. to Saml. Crispe.
WALTER LOCKIE,	
BENJ: GLADMAN, Scr: in Lothbury, London."	

Notes on Books.

ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING.*

THE author of 'this little book—for it is a very small, but compact little volume—is well known as a wood engraver, and is, therefore, a man eminently qualified to speak on the art he professes. This little brochure is intended, it appears, to accompany a box of materials necessary for the amateur in the art, and is for that purpose amply enough to satisfy him. Commencing with examples from Babylon, Egypt, and China, Mr. Gilks in few words traces the history of the art downwards to its state in our day under Jackson, Harvey, Thomson, Branston, Nesbitt, and the immortal John Bewick—a galaxy of stars not easily to be surpassed—and then passes on to give a few hints on the practical part of the subject—that of how the amateur is to handle his graver, his tint tool, his scorper (we prefer this old word to that of scooper), and his chisel; and how to prepare his drawings. It is, so far as it goes, a handy little history, but is all too brief to be of much service.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.†

THE most truly beautiful drawing-room edition of this ancient ballad is the one published by Messrs. Virtue and Co. during the present season. The illustrations are by that master of modern mediæval art, John Franklin. The text is the one given by Bishop Percy from black-letter copies in the Pepys' Collection. It is the best of any of the versions, and Mr. Franklin could not have done better than select it for the purpose of illustration. The illustrations consist of twelve full-page 4to. designs, drawn with a masterly hand and engraved with the utmost care. They are, one and all, of exquisite beauty. Besides these there are some smaller illustrative vignettes, and every page is bordered with foliage in which the monster is seen in some sporting, in others devouring, and in others again dying—but in all telling the story of his strange career. All who wish to know anything about "George and the Dragon," or to have an exquisitely beautiful work of art, should possess themselves of this charming volume.

CHURCHES AROUND PETERBOROUGH.‡

OF all the topographical books which have of late come under our notice, Mr. Sweeting's account of the Churches in and around Peterborough, is, decidedly, one of the best and most satisfactory. The volume contains, besides a few other plates, upwards of thirty admirable photographs by Mr. Rall, the famed photographer of Peterborough—and they are, each and all, marvellous productions of the art. These views illustrate Mr. Sweeting's historical and architectural notes of the different churches, and render the work unique in its way, and of extreme interest and beauty. The notices of the Churches are, although brief, more full of information than most books are. Mr. Sweeting deserves the highest thanks for the patient research he has gone through and for the care with which he has culled his information. Nothing is left wanting, and the volume is one which ought to be in every library.

THE BRITISH ALMANACK AND COMPANION, FOR 1869.§

THIS Almanack, which our contemporary, the *Saturday Review* calls "the very Coryphæus of Almanacs," has, under the able editorship of our veteran friend, Charles Knight, reached its forty-second year, and holds its place, like the champion of old, "against all comers." The Almanack itself is as full of information as possible, and is faultless in its arrangement. It is the best we have seen. The "Companion" is, as usual (and we remember it from our boyish days), the best compendium of the year.

* *A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Wood Engraving.* By THOS. GILKS. London: A. N. Myers & Co., Berners Street. 1 vol. 16mo., 1868, pp. 84. Illustrated.

† *St. George and the Dragon, Illustrated by John Franklin.* London: Virtue and Co., 1869. 1 vol., 4to., Illustrated.

‡ *Historical and Architectural Notes on the Parish Churches in and around Peterborough.* By the Rev. W. D. SWEETING, M.A. Photographs by WM. BALL, Peterborough. London: Whitaker and Co. Peterborough, E. T. Hamblin. 1 vol., 8vo., 1869, pp. 226. Illustrated with photographic views, &c.

§ London: 1 vol., 8vo., 1869. *Almanac*, pp. 96; *Companion*, pp. 233. Illustrated.

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anned, and is replete with every kind of "useful knowledge." Its contents are as follows :—"On the Total Eclipse of the Sun of August 17-18, 1868." By Edwin Dunkin, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. "Free Public Libraries of Great Britain." By William E. A. Axon. "Petroleum, Paraffin, and Nitro-Glycerine." By George Dodd. "The Exhibition of National Portraits, 1868." By James Thorne. "Technical Education at Home and on the Continent." By John Plummer. "The Schools Inquiry Commission." By Arthur Locker. "Architecture and Public Improvements, 1868." By James Thorne. *Viz.* : General Progress; Art and Public Monuments; Public and Sanitary Improvements; Churches and Chapels; Buildings for Public Purposes; Buildings connected with Art, Science, and Education; Street Architecture; Bridges, Docks, &c. With woodcuts. "Abstract of Public Acts;" "Abstract of Parliamentary Documents;" "Judicial Statistics of England and Wales;" "Ditto for Ireland;" "Chronicle of the Session of Parliament, 1868;" "Private Bills of the Session of Parliament, 1868;" "Public Petitions, 1868;" "Chronicle of Occurrences;" "Neurological Table of Literary Men, Artists, &c."

Out of such an array of articles and divisions, each one of which is perfection, it is, manifestly, a most difficult task to point out any of special interest and importance. We may, however, without hesitation say that Mr. Axon's paper on "Free Public Libraries," Mr. Dodd's on "Petroleum, &c.," and Mr. Thorne's on "Architecture and Public Improvements," are, to our thinking, the most important and the most useful of the contents. No man is better qualified than Mr. Axon for treating the subject of libraries in a practical and exhaustive manner, and no man's opinion is more worthy of being received as authority than his is. He is a man of large experience, of wondrous perception, and of great deductive and reasoning powers, and, hence, whatever he writes may be taken without reservation and with the utmost confidence. His present article on libraries we commend to our readers' careful attention, assuring them that they will rise much gratified and informed from its perusal.

THE DESERT WORLD.*

THIS is, without exception, one of the best written, most beautifully printed, and elegantly bound volumes which have for a long time gladdened our eyes. The work, which is a clever translation from the French of Arthur Mangin, takes in its world-embracing course, the Deserts of Europe and Asia (the Landts, the Dunes, and the Steppes); the Deserts of Sand (the Deserts of Europe and Africa); Prairies, Savannas, Pampas, and Llanos; the Forests; and the Polar Deserts; and each of these is divided into a number of chapters, each of which embraces some particular feature in desert life. The vegetable life and the animal life, as well as the inhabitants of each portion of the desert world are fully and admirably described, and altogether the volume presents a better, more vivid, and truthful picture than any preceding work ever accomplished in the space. The illustrations, which are 160 in number, are in the very highest style of art, and add immeasurably to the interest and value of the volume. As a gift book nothing could be better than "The Desert World," while as a book for the library it will be found all that can be desired.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN.†

WHAT we have said about the "Desert World" will equally apply to this, which may indeed be considered a companion volume to it. It is divided into four books. First, we have the "History of the Ocean,"—its birth, water, the universal ocean, Pluto and Neptune, the deluges, the division of the globe, &c. Second, the "Phenomena of the Ocean,"—tides, circulation, gulf stream, convulsions, atmosphere, tempests, &c. Third, the "Marine World,"—the living sea, the workmen of the sea, ocean gardens (the aquarium), plant animals, living seaweeds, crustaceans, molluscs, sea-serpents, fishes, cetacea and phoca, sea birds, &c. Fourth,—"Man and the Ocean,"—navigation, fisheries, whale and seal hunting, rivers, and man's tributes to the sea. The engravings of course, principally of natural history subjects—are as beautiful and as truthful as it is possible for art to accomplish, and it would not be possible to pick out a nicer volume, take it all in all, than this is either for the shelf, the drawing room, or a gift.

* *The Desert World*, from the French of Arthur Mangin. London: T. Nelson and Sons, Paternoster Row, 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 624, 1869. Illustrated.

† *The Mysteries of the Ocean*. Translated from the French of Arthur Mangin. London: T. Nelson, Paternoster Row, 1 vol. 8vo., 470 pp., 1869. Illustrated.

HANDBOOK OF HERALDRY.*

Of all the various works on Heraldry which have of late issued from the press, Mr. Cussans' "Handbook of Heraldry" is the most compact and useful, and it is, in our opinion, a work that will maintain its place "against all comers" for a long time to come. The arrangement is excellent, the style clear and good, and the "getting up" faultless. It is the most compact and useful compendium of the "noble science" we have seen. The volume, after an admirable introduction, is divided as follows:—The Rise and Progress of Heraldry; the Accidence of Armory; Tinctures; Charges; Varied Tinctures of Fields and Charges; Common Charges; Miscellaneous Descriptive Terms; Knots, Badges, Rebuses, and Merchants' Marks; Marks of Cadency; Blazoning; Marshalling; Augmentation and Abatements of Honour; Coronets and Helmets; Crests, Wreath, Mantling, Supporters, Motto, Armes-Parlantes, &c.; Degrees of the Nobility and Gentry; Regal Armory of England; Orders of Knighthood, Collars, &c.; Seals and Monuments; Flags; Genealogies, &c.; Hatchments; Drawing and Emblazoning; French Heraldry; American Heraldry; and Liveries. In each of these divisions the subject is treated by Mr. Cussans in a masterly manner, and no point of any importance to the general reader is left unelucidated. The chapters on "Liveries," and on "French Heraldry," are particularly good and useful. The volume is illustrated by nearly 350 engravings, executed in an admirable manner. Of these we give examples on Plates XXXV. and XXXVI., to show their excellence. We regret that space will not permit us to give extracts from the work, but we trust that each and all of our readers will procure it for themselves.

CORNISH BALLADS.†

The rocky land of strangers has hitherto had but few minstrels to sing the glories of her wild and romantic scenery. The birthplace of Arthur, celebrated by a thousand bards, has not yet produced a poet to sing the glories of the table round.

Cornwall may boast of her gallant seaman Boscawen, of her loyal warrior Sir Beville Granville, of her philosopher Sir Humphrey Davy, of Opie, Miller, Foster, and Lander; she may boast of statesmen and divines, but the voice of song has seldom been heard along the rocky shore of the rough western land.

There is indeed old Michael Cornubiensis, who thus praises the land of his birth in a passage which Fuller thus translates:—

"We need not number up her wealthy store
Wherewith this helpful land relieves her poor,
No sea so full of fish, of tin no shore."

Michael Blaunpyn can hardly claim to be a poet, and yet, with the exception of Cloberry and Polwhele, these are the only names of poetic note in the County of Cornwall up to a somewhat recent period. And yet, one would expect to find plenty of poetic material in old Cornwall. Her ancient castles should have strange legends of the rude and lawless past; her rocky coast should have tales of stately ships, laden with golden grain, dashed to pieces against the cruel shore; her ancient tin mines should be the resort of trolls and gnomes; and her Druidical remains should be the scene of many a fairy festival.

At last, one of her sons has arisen, worthy to chaunt the glory of old Cornwall, and transfuse the blood of poesy into her legends quaint, and the result lies before us in a handsome volume which has just issued from the press of Messrs. Parker and Co., of Oxford.

The Rev. Mr. Hawker is not a new candidate for public favour, on the contrary, some of his works have been before the public nearly forty years, and though his voice has not penetrated very far, yet, those who have listened to his lays of the rocky west, will always retain a profound admiration for them.

The volume commences with "The Song of the Western Men," a ballad that has so successfully caught the tone of the old ballads that Lord Macaulay, Sir Walter Scott, and Charles Dickens, have each praised it under the impression of it being the genuine utterance of the bold Cornishmen, who said, —

"And shall Trelawney die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!"

* *The Handbook of Heraldry.* By JOHN E. CUSSANS. London: John Camden Hotten, Piccadilly, pp. 348, 8vo., 1869. Illustrated.

† *The Cornish Ballads, and other Poems of the Rev. R. S. Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow: including a Second Edition of "The Quest of the Sangraal."* Oxford and London: James Parker and Co., 1869. 12mo., pp. 214.

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Star of the Garter.



Star of St. Andrew,



Star of the Order of India.



Badge of the Garter.

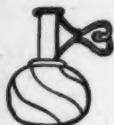


Star of St. Patrick.



Badge of Military and Naval Knights.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.



De Vere.



Badge of Richard II.



Bolton.



Edward IV.



Collar, &c., of the Garter.



Grafton.



William, Viscount Beaumont.



Sir John Say.



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Perhaps, with the solitary exception of Lord Macaulay, no writer of our century has so successfully reproduced the form and spirit of ballad poetry as Mr. Hawker. Let us take this song of "Sir Beville," which is so thoroughly imbued with the old cavalier spirit that it might have been written by Alexander Brome, were it not that it reaches a higher level of feeling than any of his songs, would lead us to believe him capable of attaining to:—

SIR BEVILLE.

I.

Arise! and away! for the King and the land;
Farewell to the couch and the pillow:
With spear in rest, and with rein in hand,
Let us rush on the foe like a billow.

II.

Call the hind from the plough, and the herd from the fold,
Bid the Wassailer cease from his revel;
And ride for Old Stowe, where the banner's unrolled
For the cause of King Charles and Sir Beville.

III.

Trevanion is up, and Godolphin is nigh,
And Harris of Hayne's o'er the river;
From Lundy to Looe, "One and All" is the cry,
And the King and Sir Beville for ever.

IV.

Aye! by Tre, Pol, and Pen, ye may know Cornish men,
'Mid the names and the notles of Devon;
But if truth to the King be a signal, why then
Ye can find out the Granville in heaven.

V.

Ride! Ride! with red spur, there is death in delay,
'Tis a race for dear life with the devil;
If dark Cromwell prevail, and the King must give way,
This earth is no place for Sir Beville.

VI.

So at Stamford he fought, and at Lansdowne he fell,
But vain were the visions he cherished;
For the great Cornish heart, that the King loved so well,
In the grave of the Granville it perished.

Mr. Hawker lingers reverently over the relics of the past. He loves to bring to light the quaint legends which yet remain a part of the honoured beliefs of the country side. Among such household stories is one which he has invested with great pathos and sweetness. It is a wild tale of a gallant ship that bore from a distant clime a peal of bells to hang in Bottreaux church. For an impious exclamation of the Captain, the ship was wrecked in a terrible storm which arose as the words left his lips, and all sank down "full five fathom" except the pilot, who escaped to tell the tale. And

"Still when the storm of Bottreau's waves,
Is wakening in his weedy caves;
Those bells that sullen surges hide,
Peal their deep notes beneath the tide:
'Come to thy God in time!'
Thus saith the ocean chime,
'Storm, billow, whirlwind past,
Come to thy God at last!'"

The wild story of Annot of Benallay, has already been investigated at some length in THE RELIQUARY. In addition to the varieties of the legend given in the article referred to, we may add that the story of the lady restored to life is also current in Gloucestershire, at Drogheda, at Halifax, at Watchett, in Somersetshire, and probably in other places. We transcribe from an interesting paper on "Cothele and the Edgecumbe's of the Olden Time," by Mrs. Bray, an account of the particular version which suggested Mr. Hawker's ballad:—

"The family were residing at Cothele (I do not know the date of the year) when Lady Edgecumbe became much indisposed, and, to all appearance died. How long

after is not stated, but her body was deposited in the family vault of the parish church. The interment had not long taken place before the Sexton (who must have heard from the nurse or the servants that she was buried with something of value upon her) went down into the vault at midnight, and contrived to force open the coffin. A gold ring was on her ladyship's finger, which, in a hurried way, he attempted to draw off, but not readily succeeding, he pressed with great violence the finger. Upon this the body moved in the coffin, and such was the terror of the man that he ran away as fast as he could, leaving his lantern behind him. Lady Edgumbe arose, astonished at finding herself dressed in grave-clothes and numbered with the tenants of the vault. She took up the lantern, and proceeded at once to the mansion of Coxhele. The terror, followed by the rejoicing of her family and household, which such a resurrection from the tomb occasioned may well be conceived. Exactly five years after this circumstance she became the mother of that Sir Richard Edgumbe who was created baron.*

In another poem he has retold the beautiful story of Genevieve of Brabant, a tale dear to a thousand peasant homes in France and Germany.

"Thus lived, thus loved she, and she died,
But old and full of days;
Ask ye how time and truth have tried
The legend of her praise?
She of my song in Eden's bowers
A sainted lady lies,
And wears a garland of the flowers
That grow in Paradise."

"The Blackrock," says Mr. Hawker, "is a bold, dark, pillared mass of schist, which rises midway on the shores of Widemouth Bay, near Bude, and is held to be the lair of the troubled spirit of Featherstone, the wrecker, imprisoned therein until he shall have accomplished his doom."

I.

Twist thou and twine in light and gloom,
A spell is on thy hand;
The wind shall be thy changeful loom,
Thy web, the shifting sand.

II.

Twine from this hour in ceaseless toil,
On Blackrock's sullen shore;
Till cordage of the sand shall coil
Where crested surges roar.

III.

'Tis for that hour, when from the wave,
Near voices wildly cried;
When thy stern hand no succour gave,
The cable at thy side.

IV.

Twist thou and twine! in light and gloom,
The spell is on thine hand;
The wind shall be thy changeful loom,
Thy web, the shifting sand.

The wrecker's doom recalls to our memory the legends of the "three tasks," current in Cheshire, and in several parts of Lancashire. According to this ancient story, a man bargained with the father of evil, undertaking to forfeit his soul, when the devil should have performed three tasks which he was to set him. The two first are easily disposed of, but when the third is proposed—

"Now make me, dear sir, a rope of yon sand,
Which will bear washing in Cocker, and not lose a strand,"

The evil one with a shriek of despair fled away.†

We have left ourselves hardly any space to notice the longest and most important of Mr. Hawker's poems—the "Quest of the Sangraal." The tradition of the Holy Grail is one of those fancies, weird and wild, which found such universal acceptance

* *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov. 1853, p. 449.

† *Lancashire Folk-Lore*, p. 84; *Cheshire Ballads*, p. 150.

in the Middle Ages. Of all the romaunts of the Arthurian cycle, this is probably the one most susceptible of poetic treatment, and Mr. Hawker, the first in our own days who has attempted to paint the search for the Holy Vase, has also, so far, been the most successful. We quote this description of Guinevre :—

"The Queen ! the Queen ! how haughty on the dais ;
The sunshine tangled in her golden hair ;
A dove amid the eagles : Gwennivar !
Aishah ! what might is in that glorious eye !
See their tamed lion from Brockellian's glade,
Couched on the granite like a captive king.
A word, a gesture, or a mute caress
How fiercely fond, he droops his billow of mane,
And woos with tawny lip his lady's hand."

We notice with some regret that certain poems which we have read with much pleasure in some of Mr. Hawker's earlier volumes have not been included in the present collection, particularly the "Burial of Harold," and the "Monk Rock."

There is a vein of tone and genuine poetry in Mr. Hawker's verses, and we earnestly commend to our readers these

Songs of the former men ! the lonely rhyme,
Breathed in meek numbers by the Tamar-side.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

LINCOLNSHIRE BALLADS.

SIR,

I am very anxious to recover the words of two songs which were once popular amongst our Lincolnshire peasantry. I have good reason for believing that both once existed in the form of broad-sides. I have made diligent search and enquiry for them in many places but have been unsuccessful.

I. Of this I took down the following words from the lips of a gentleman who once knew the whole, but could, when he told it to me, only remember the annexed. The object of the ditty was to protest against the inclosure of Commons, an old grievance, but one from which our labouring poor have not ceased to suffer.

"The lawyer, he up to London is gone
To get the Act passed before he return

But now the commons are ta'en in,
The cottages pulled down,
And Moggy's got na wool to spin
Her linsey-woolsey gown."

II. This sea song was sixty or seventy years ago a great favourite by the farm house fire-side. The fragment here printed, which is all that I have been able to recover, was repeated to me by a person who heard it sung for the last time, by a blind fiddler, on the evening of the day on which Nelson fell at Trafalgar :—

"Our Captain he was a man of great fame,
Sir Thomas Matthews, that was his name ;
And when in the midst of the battle he came,
He cried, "Fight on, my jolly boys, with courage true and bold ;
We will never have it said that we ever was (sic) controlled."

The first that bore down on us were three—
The Aimwell, the Speedwell, and Salsburee ;
The one was on the urther, the tother on the dither,
And the third on the starboard lee."

While I am writing of lore of this kind I will further trouble you with a query as to where I may find a ballad, once issued as a broadside, relative to the murder of Mr. William Harrison, a farmer, dwelling at Red Hall, near Catterick, in Yorkshire. The crime took place in 1783. The criminal, who is believed to have murdered Harrison, was hanged at Tyburn, near York, for another offence, on Monday, March 23, 1789. Some of the lines are printed in Walbran's *History of Gataford*, p. 56.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

WIRKSWORTH FOOTBALL PLAY. (Page 93 ante).

THE Wirksworth Football play was a very foolish affair, and took place in the meadow Crofts, about 1820, not between Middleton and Dethick as supposed by Mr. Doxey. Mr. David Gregory, of Town Head, Wirksworth, Yeoman, with my younger brother, Rickards Ince, engaged to play a match at Football with Mr. Thomas Roebuck, Grocer and Tallow Chandler, Wirksworth, and his younger son Thomas Roebuck. Mr. Gregory and my Brother lost. I remember, when a youth, having read a song about a Football Play in "Dethick Field," doubtless the one alluded to by the Rev. Mr. Doxey in the last No. of the "RELICUARY."

T. N. L.

Wakfield.

THE CHAUCER WINDOW AND THE FAIRHOLT BRASS.

AMONG the finest novelties in our modern metropolitan art, may be reckoned the Memorial Window to Chaucer, recently erected in the south transept, or "Poet's Corner" of Westminster. It is from the design of Mr. J. G. Waller; the execution by Messrs. Baillie and Mayer, of Wardour Street. The window shows the chief points of the personal history of Chaucer and his works, well selected and admirably told in the best spirit of mediæval art, in what may be called its classical period. At the base are the Canterbury pilgrims setting out from London, and their arrival in the Kentish metropolis. Medallions above, represent Chaucer receiving a commission, in 1372, from King Edward III., to the Doge of Geneva, and his reception by the latter. At the apex are subjects chosen from Chaucer's poem, "The Floure and the Leafe." The window contains moreover, portraits of Chaucer, of Edward III., and Philippa, his Queen; and of the poet Gower, John of Gaunt, Wickliffe, and Strode; and armorial bearings.

It is creditable to the Dean and Chapter that for such a work an artist so eminent as Mr. Waller has been chosen. In his hands such a composition would be sure to be not only vigorously and feelingly drawn, but to combine, at the same time, truthfulness as to costume and historical facts. Mr. Waller's magnificent specimen of a Monumental Brass in the great National Exhibition cannot be forgotten; and his and his brother's folio plates, entitled "The Monumental brasses of Great Britain," is one of those great works with which as Englishmen we should be proud. The text to these plates show how well Mr. Waller has studied ecclesiastical antiquities and our legendary lore.

Another of Mr. Waller's recent works may here be mentioned. It is a mural brass-enamelled tablet, erected in the Church of Stratford-upon-Avon, to the memory of F. W. Fairholt, the well-known author and artist. Under a canopy of three pointed and foliated arches of chaste and most elegant design is inscribed:—

FREDERICK WILLIAM FAIRHOLT, F.S.A., ARTIST AND AUTHOR,
BEQUEATHED HIS SHAKESPERIAN COLLECTIONS TO THE TOWN OF STRATFORD-UPON-
AVON. HE DIED APRIL 3, 1866, AND WAS BURIED AT BROMPTON.
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY BY HIS FRIEND AND EXECUTOR,
C. R. SMITH.

Above, in the centre of the central arch, is the letter F upon a pen and a burin. A rich foliated border surrounds the whole, which, whether we regard the rich colours of the enamel, or the exquisite taste displayed in the design, is perhaps one of the finest, if not the very best, of our modern monumental works in brass.

FAMILY OF COMBERBACH.

I AM desirous of obtaining information relative to the persons named Comberbach mentioned in the following deed, in order to identify them with some of the same name mentioned in my "Collections for a Genealogical Account of the Family of Comberbach." London: 1866, 8vo. GEORGE W. MARSHALL, Weacombe House, Bicknoller, Taunton.

UNTO all xpian people to whome this present writinge shall come Gregory Stevenson of Blith in the County of Nottingham mercer Edmond Stevenson eldest sonne of the said Gregorie and Dorothis Lambert Widd daughter of the foresaid Gregorie Stevenson send gretings in our lord god everlastinge, know you that wee the said Gregorie

Stevenson Edmond Stevenson and Dorothy Lambert for and in Consideracon of the some of thirtie poundes of good and lawfull money of England to vs aforehande well and trulie payd by John Cumberbache of the Citye of London grocer of w^{ch} money wee the said Gregorie Edmond and Dorothee doe hereby acknowledge the receipt and payment and thereof and of everie part and parcell thereof doe clerely acquite exon'ate and discharge the said John Cumberbache his heires executors and administrators and eu'e of them for ever by thes pn'tes, have Given Granted Bargained sold Aliened Enfeoffed and Confirmed And by this our present writinge doe for and from vs and our heires Give Grant alyen bargaine sellenfeoffe and Confirme vnto the said John Cumberbache his heires and assign' for ever all that mesuage Cottage or tenement and Close thereto adioninge and belonginge wth the appurtenanc' scituate lyinge and beinge in Blith aforesaid in or by a street there Called briggate, late in the tenure or occupacon of Robert Stevenson deceased brother to the said Gregorie and now in the tenure or occupacon of the said Gregorie Stevenson or his assign' and by him the said Gregorie foretime purchased of one Richard Smith late of Blith aforesaid, deceased. Together wth all the houses Comons and Comon of pasture to the said mesuage and premisses or to anie of them now belonginge or apper'ninge. And also all the deedes Evidences and writings touchinge or Concerninge the same or anie part or parcell thereof, To HAVE AND TO HOLD the said mesuage Cottage or tenement Close and premisses aforesaid wth the app'tenanc' vnto the said John Cumberbache his heires and assign' for ever. To the onlie use and behoofe of the said John Cumberbache his heires and assign' for eu'more. To be holden of the Cheife lord or lordes of the fee or fees thereof by the Rents and services thereof due and of right accustomed, And wee the said Gregorie Stevenson Edmond Stevenson and Dorothee Lambert and our heires the said mesuage Cottage or tenement close and premisses aforesaid wth the app'tenanc' vnto the said John Cumberbache his heires and assign' for ever to the vs aboussaid against all men shall and will warrant and.....defend by thes pn'tes. And moreover knowe yee that wee the said Gregorie Stevenson Edmond Stevenson and Dorothee Lambert have made Constituted ordained and in o' stend and place putt and by thes pn'tes doe make Constitute ordaine and in our place and stead putt our welbeloved in Christe Robert Lambert of Blith aforesd g' and Thomas Cumberbache of Tickhill grocer our true and lawfull Attorneys ioin the and seaueralle for vs and in our names and places to enter into the s^d mesuage close and premisses wth the app'tenanc' or into any part thereof in the name of the whole and seisin and possession thereof to take And after such seisin and possession see thereof had and taken Then for vs and in our names full and peaceable seisin and possession of and in the s^d premisses with the app'tenanc' to deliver vnto the s^d John Cumberbache, or to his Attorney in that behalf lawfully authorised according to the teno' forme.....and effect of this our pn'te writinge. And whatsoen' our said Attorneys or eyther of them shall doe in the p'mises wee doe and shall ratifie and allowe by thes pn'tes. In wittnesse whereof wee the said Gregory Stevenson Edmond Stevenson and Dorothee Lambert have to this our pn'te writinge sett our handes and seales dated and made the fiftenth daie of may in the yeare of the Raigne of our most gracous sou'aigne lord Charles by the grace of god of England Scotland fraunce and Ireland Kinge defendor of the fayth &c. the eleventh 1635.

Endorsed.

Sealed and deli'u'd by the w^{hin} named Gregory Stevenson and Edmond Stevenson in pnce of the psons vndernamed vis.

THOMAS COMBERBACHE
ROGER COMBERBACH

THOMAS MALBONE
1635.

Sealed & deli'u'd by the the (sic) w^{hin} named Dorothee Lambert in pnce of the psons vndernamed, vis.

ROBERT LAMBERT.
THOMAS COMBERBACH.
JOHN COMBERBACH.

Meth that vpon the fourth day of June in the yeare w^{hin} written the w^{hin} named Gregory Stevenson Edmond Stevenson and Dorothy Lambert by Robert Lambert their Attorney w^{hin} named did take and deli'u' seisin and possession of the house and lands w^{hin} granted vnto the w^{hin} named John Comberbach according to the teno' and effect of thes p'sents In the pn'ce of Robert lambert.

THOMAS COMBERBACH.
JOHN COMBERBACH.

PEDIGREE OF LANDER.

Mary Harlow, of Ashbourne, = Charles Lander, = Mary Greaves,
 co. Derby. Married at All of Derby. 2nd wife.
 Saints' Derby, 2 June, 1740. Died a. p.

Ann Phillips, = Mary Mountford, mar. = John Lander, of Os. = Ann, dau. of Thomas
married at St. married at St. Martin's, cott. co. of Stafford. Tiddeley, by Ann his
Birmingham 21 Nov. Rent at St. Michael's. wife, dau. of — male line.
Other issue.

Martin's, Birmingham, 1 Oct., 1777.
1st wife.
Birmingham, 21 Nov., 1782. Buried at St. Paul's, Birmingham; 20 April, 1797. Died 2nd wife.
Bapt. at St. Michael's, Derby, 28 Sept., 1754. Buried at Handsworth, co. Stafford, 18 June, 1838.

George-Hewitt Lander, = Elizabeth Johnson, died 1 April, 1852, of Penhall, co. Stafford.
Bapt. at St. Paul's, Birmingham, 9 Oct. 1806.
Ann-Alice, married George Marshall, of Ward-end, co. Warwick. Died 15 July, 1828, aged 19. Had issue a son, Walter, who died as aforesaid.
Barbara, died 19 Oct., 1848, aged 30. Buried at Aston, as aforesaid.

There are still families of LANDER residing both in Derby and in other parts of the county.

CHURCH ALES.

In some instances the inhabitants of one or more parishes were mulcted in a certain sum, according to mutual agreement, towards the brewing of these Church-ales (called also Easter-ales and Whitsun-ales), as we find by an ancient stipulation (*Doddsworth MSS. Bid. Bob. v. 148, f. 97*), couched in the following terms:—

"The parishioners of Elvestoon and those of Okebrooke in Darbieshyre, agree jointly to brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt between this and the feast of S. John y^e Baptiste next ensuing, and every inhabitant of the said town of Okebrooke shall be at the several ales; and every husband and his wyffe shall pay two pence, and every cottager one penny. And the inhabitants of Elvestoon shall have and receive all the profits comyng of the sayd ales, to the use and behoof of the church of Elvestoon; and the inhabitants of Elvestoon shall brew eight ales betwixt this and the feast of St. John, at which ales the inhabitants of Okebrooke shall come and paye as before rehearsed; and if any be away one ale, he is to paye at t^e order ale for both."

ESLIGH.

DERBYSHIRE HISTORY.

MR. EDITOR,

The "RELIQUARY" is all very well as far as it goes, but I have never from its commencement regarded it in any other light than as a means of collecting together all waifs and estrays bearing and throwing light upon the one great object steadily to be kept in view, viz.—the past history of our grand old county; and do you not think, Sir, that the time is fast approaching, nay, has already arrived, when a comprehensive "History of Derbyshire" should be undertaken? We have had from time to time sounding promises, and elaborate prospectuses of a complete history, which have all either been strangled in their birth, or, at the best, have yielded their first-fruits rather in the shape of useful, carefully-compiled gazetteers, than a well digested county history.

My own decided conviction is, that a work of this magnitude and multitudinous research is utterly beyond the attainment of one man's ambition or qualifications, however well directed; and can only be satisfactorily accomplished by a proper and systematic division of labour. Let the parson of each parish be called upon to give a helping hand, in the shape of an intelligent digest of his own registers; let one or more master-spirits be appointed editors of the joint labours of the different collaborators; but more especially let one competent man be made responsible for the preface, or historical portion of the book, which need not be, as in most topographical works, a résumé of the history of the early British Empire.

I could at once name several who I am sure would enter lovingly on such a task:—Messrs. Jewitt, Bagshawe, Jun., W. Bemrose, Bennett, Bradley, J. J. Briggs, Edwardes, Peter Furness, Greaves, Wilkinson, Ince, Kirke, Fox, Sleigh, Swift, Turbutt, cum multis aliis, almost owe it to their native county to place upon record their respective labours, and thereby rescue from oblivion many an antique legend of love and derring-doe, and the stirring history of many an honest yeoman and gentle family. The Lombardale, and late Mr. Mitchell's inestimable collections, would doubtless be available for such a purpose; and from many an unexpected source would crop up valuable materials and information not yet dreamt of, and only destined to see daylight when the scheme is fairly afloat. Portraits of local worthies, plates and facsimiles of ancient Charters, Seals, Arms, Seats, Views, &c., should be contributed by the rich magnates of the county, who would thus take upon themselves an easy but otherwise hampering portion of the burden.

Finally, to fire our ambition or fan our inborn goodness, may be selected at random out of the teeming list of "sons of the soil" who have shed lustre on their race as well as their county, such names as:—Arkwright, the spinner; Sir Joseph Banks; Biore, the Antiquary; Sir Walter Blount, the Warrior; Abraham Booth; Brooke-Boothby; Bradford, the Martyr; Chantrey; Cavendish, the Chemist; Charles Cotton; Cheney; Lord Chief Justice Denman; Dethick, the Herald; Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, the Lawyer; Flamstead, Astronomer-Royal; Gell; Gisborne; Gratton, the Quaker; Greenley; Hardinge; "Leviathan" Hobbes; Hutton, the Historian; Michael Johnson; Philip Kinder; St. Loe Kuiveton; Manlove; Meverell; the good Mompesson; Outram, the Bayard of India; Pegge; Cardinal Pole; Bishop Furzlove; Samuel Richardson, Author of Pamela and Clarissa Harlowe; Sir Thomas Sanders, the stern old Republican; Seward; Shirley; Stanhope; Stanley; Strutt; Vernon, King of the Peak; Watson; Whitehurst; Wilmot; Wolley, the Antiquary; and many another whose virtues but for this embryo history will remain unsung:—

"To hide true worth from public view
"Is burying diamonds in their mine;
"All is not gold that shines, 'tis true;
"But all that is gold ought to shine."

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

TEMPLAR.

[The Editor has pleasure in assuring *Templar* and all who may take an interest in the subject he has so ably broached, that the question of a full, comprehensive, and complete "History of Derbyshire" is one he has kept steadily in view for a great number of years, and that, having long ago drawn up his plans and made preparations, he hopes, if such a staff of coadjutors as those pointed out, with many others he could name, can be got together, to be enabled some time to carry it out. He will be extremely glad to receive any suggestions and offers of aid from his readers, and from people of every class, who may be able and willing to hold over so truly desirable a work. It is a lamentable fact, as the Editor has on many occasions already stated, that as yet there is no history of the County of Derby, worthy the name, in existence—Lysons' being too brief, and now out of date,

IPSTONES, CO. STAFFORD, PARISH REGISTERS.

PERHAPS some of these jottings, from the earlier Register of Ipstones, now *penes* Rev. John Sneyd, M.A., of Ashcombe-park, may prove useful or interesting to our readers.

JOHN SLIGH.

1562. Oct. 6, Henry Snow and Ellen Sherratt weare married together.
 1562. Oct. 30, James Rotheran and Marg^t. Eytton.
 1562. Nov. 26, Richard Houltte and Agnes Reade.
 1562. " 28, John Nayler and Johane ffaconer.
 " James fford, *bp*.
 1563. Feb. 13, — Toft and Marg^t. fford.
 May, George Wathow and Marg^t. Corden.
 1565. Nov. 2, Henry Leake, *sep*.
 1566. Jan. 9, Janet Janney, "
 July 8, Ranulph Ford, "
 1569. Aug. 22, Elisth. Bradshaw, *bp*.
 May 5, Rob^t Benteley and Marg^t Leake, *md*.
 1571. May 23, John Sherratt and Alice Fernibough, *md*.
 1576. Dec. 19, Ralphe Greenhalgh and Agnes Osborne, *md*.
 1579. Aug. 4, Edw^d Getcliffe and Margerie Briakoe, *md*.
 1586. Nov. 2, John Sherwin and Elisth Bradshawe, *md*.
 Dec. 18, Francis Worth and Anne Foord, *md*.
 1588. Sep. 20, John ffearn and Dorothy fford, *md*.
 1589. May 25, Rob^t Sherratt and Elisth Buxton, *md*.
 June 1, Rich^d Mort and Marg^t Corden, *md*.
 1590. May 19, James Bradshaw and Marg^e Clarke, *md*.
 " Oct. 22, Salomon fford and Margerye Smith, *md*.
 " Nov. 26, James Parmer and Maud Fernihaugh, *md*.
 1597. Sept. 23, Raphe Briakoe, *sep*.
 1598. Nov. 22, Andrew Plat, de Chappell-Frith, and Agnes Bristow, *md*.
 1612. Aug. 24, Agnes Skillscorne, *vidua*, *sep*.
 1618. Mch. 23, John Beelate sonne to Thomas Beelott, *bp*.
 " Apl. 27, Arthur Carnell and Margery Rodderam, *md*.
 " 30, John Bradshawe, of Cheddleton, and Elisth Sherwin, *md*.
 1620. Dec. 21, Sara, dau. Lawrence and Anne Challenor, *bp*.
 1622. Nov. 10, Urrian Meakin, of y^e Moore, *sep*.
 " 16, a poore woman, called Welsh Margaret, *sep*.
 1625. Apl. 19, John Chawner son to Lawrence, *bp*.
 Sep. 20, John Carlill and Helena Fawknor, *md*.
 1628. Feb. 21, Sylvester Plunkett, *arm*, *sep*.
 1630. Feb. 3, a dau. James and Dorothy Challenor, *bp*.
 1644. Dec. Gulielmus Arnett, minister.
 1645. Jan. 26, James Snow and Alice Botham, *md*.
 Mch. 1, John Pickerell and Marg^e Fakner, *md*.
 1647. Apl. 21, Thos. Jolley, of Lockwood, and Sarah Buckley, of Stanlowe, *md*.
 Aug. 25, Ellen, ux. Thos. Rushton, *sep*.
 " Sep. 21, Wm. Jolley, of Langley, co. Derb., and Grace Parken, *vidua*, *md*.
 1650. Nov. 10, Wm. Bentley and Mary Snow, vinculis jugalibus inext.
 1656. Sep. 20, Mary Channellor, dau. John and Elisth Channellor, *sep*.
 1691. Mch. 1, Deborah, dau. Thos. and Jane Tiddesall, *bp*.
 1693. Apl. 2, Joseph, son John and Gadery (Gertrude?) Lees, *bp*.
 1694. Sep. 29, John Johnson and Mary Bagnal, *md*.
 1696. Dec. , Randle Fernihough de Ipstones and Jane Baddeley de Alveton, *md*.
 (Mr. Fearnihough, min^r, came to preach at Ipstones y^e 4 Oct., A.D. 1696.)
 16978. Jan. 1, Rich^d Redfearn and Marg^t Massey, *md*.
 Apl. 4, Thos. Baddeley and Anne Stansley, *md*.
 1700. July 14, Joseph, son Ralph and Mary Challiner, *bp*. (sep. 7 Aug. 1711).
 1707. Sept. 29, Edw^d. Wheeldon and Helena Rutter, *md*.
 1708. Aug. 26, Job Wheeldon and Mary Goodwin of Leake, *md*.

Thorabridge, Bakewell.

PILSBURY GRANGE.

"PILSBURY GRANGE, and Cronkston-grange, in Darbieshire belonged thereto" (Merrivall-abbey, in Warwickshire).—*MS. note, in a contemporary hand, from Tanner's Notitia Monastica, 1695, penes.*

ESLIGH.

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